

Rail union drops opposition to Labour electoral college

From David Felton, Labour Reporter, St Andrews

The National Union of Railmen, which is firmly in the moderate union camp on the Labour leadership issue, last night decided to drop its opposition to the new electoral college for electing the party deputy leader.

Delegates at the union's annual conference at St Andrews voted against a motion, supported by the union leadership, that the policy of supporting MPs being given the biggest say in the college should continue.

The conference will today decide what formula to support for the college and judging by last night's decision will probably fall into line with most unions who now support 40 per cent of the college votes going to trade unions and the remainder being equally divided between MPs and constituency Labour parties.

The decision, which was carried by only six votes, came as a blow to Mr Sidney Weighell, the union's general secretary, who has consistently argued that MPs should have at least half the votes in the electoral college.

After the expected decision today to switch to 40-30-30, delegates will then have to decide whether to swing their support either behind Mr Wedgwood Benn or Mr Denis Healey. Indications last night were that if the decision is taken at this week's conference the union will support Mr Healey in the leadership battle.

Delegates opposing the leadership's attempt to reverse the decision taken at the special Labour Party conference at

Wembley in January argued that party unity would be best served if there was no more wrangling over the composition of the electoral college.

Mr Peter Parker, Chairman of British Rail, yesterday appealed to railway workers not to take industrial action which could jeopardize the future of the industry, but at the same time gave a warning that further job losses in the state-owned enterprise were inevitable.

Speaking to the annual conference of the NUR, the largest rail union, Mr Parker said: "This is the time for cool heads, not cold feet. There has never been a time when there was so much spare road haulage capacity ready at a moment's notice to pounce on even our traditional traffic in the event of strikes."

Mr Parker, who is due to retire in September, but has been negotiating with the Government for a large salary increase, also said that he was not in a hurry to clarify his future.

He bluntly told the NUR delegates at St Andrews that he expected the union to continue its traditional responsible approach to the industry's difficulties.

"One fact is more certain now than ever before; depriving the public of their rail services through strikes is the quickest way to convince the customer and politicians that may be some of those services are not indispensable," he said.

Any Government attempt to restrict the operations of the closed shop will be met by industrial action, Mr Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, said.

He said the closed shop agreement covering British Rail's 230,000 workers ensured that the three rail unions honoured pay and conditions agreements.

Mr Weighell told the union conference delegates: "We have told the British Railways Board that not one dot comma in the agreement is going to be altered."

A report that British Rail's famous British breakfast was to be phased out had Sir Peter Parker spluttering over his breakfast. He had heard nothing about it.

He said he got the news from a report in *The Times* and said: "I love our breakfast. They are the best things we do. We should have them 24 hours a day."

He said he thought a phasing out over five years of the cooked breakfast, which now costs more than £5, was one of a number of proposals being considered by Travellers Fare considering class.

However, the proposal had not yet come to the BR board, and he would not comment on what he thought of it until he had seen all the details.

Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, said yesterday after meeting representatives of London Transport unions and management that he was hopeful agreement could be reached on their pay negotiations before the threatened underground strike on July 20 (Christopher Wren, Local Government Correspondent, writes).

industrial action, Mr Weighell, general secretary of the NUR, said.

He said the closed shop agreement covering British Rail's 230,000 workers ensured that the three rail unions honoured pay and conditions agreements.

Mr Weighell told the union conference delegates: "We have told the British Railways Board that not one dot comma in the agreement is going to be altered."

A report that British Rail's famous British breakfast was to be phased out had Sir Peter Parker spluttering over his breakfast. He had heard nothing about it.

He said he got the news from a report in *The Times* and said: "I love our breakfast. They are the best things we do. We should have them 24 hours a day."

He said he thought a phasing out over five years of the cooked breakfast, which now costs more than £5, was one of a number of proposals being considered by Travellers Fare considering class.

However, the proposal had not yet come to the BR board, and he would not comment on what he thought of it until he had seen all the details.

Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, said yesterday after meeting representatives of London Transport unions and management that he was hopeful agreement could be reached on their pay negotiations before the threatened underground strike on July 20 (Christopher Wren, Local Government Correspondent, writes).

He said the closed shop agreement covering British Rail's 230,000 workers ensured that the three rail unions honoured pay and conditions agreements.

Mr Weighell told the union conference delegates: "We have told the British Railways Board that not one dot comma in the agreement is going to be altered."

A report that British Rail's famous British breakfast was to be phased out had Sir Peter Parker spluttering over his breakfast. He had heard nothing about it.

He said he got the news from a report in *The Times* and said: "I love our breakfast. They are the best things we do. We should have them 24 hours a day."

He said he thought a phasing out over five years of the cooked breakfast, which now costs more than £5, was one of a number of proposals being considered by Travellers Fare considering class.

However, the proposal had not yet come to the BR board, and he would not comment on what he thought of it until he had seen all the details.

Mr Ken Livingstone, leader of the Greater London Council, said yesterday after meeting representatives of London Transport unions and management that he was hopeful agreement could be reached on their pay negotiations before the threatened underground strike on July 20 (Christopher Wren, Local Government Correspondent, writes).



Mr Stanley Sorrell (centre), the Conservative candidate, continuing his by-election campaign with a smile yesterday.

Warrington Tory strong on law and order

From John Charles, Warrington

Mr Stanley Sorrell, the London bus driver adopted by the Conservatives as their main candidate in the Warrington by-election, is on bookmakers' odds the least likely of the three main candidates to become an MP, but yesterday he did introduce a new dimension into what is going to be a long drawn-out affair.

At the rather exceptional hour of 8.45pm (when the Tories now hold their conferences to accommodate a rapidly-growing international press corps who also want to see the candidates) Mr Sorrell declared that next to unemployment, law and order was going to be the dominant issue in this important by-election.

He favoured capital punishment for all convicted murderers, the restoration of the birch for young offenders and the introduction of short, sharp,

army glasshouse-style prison sentences without benefit of colour television or opportunities for inmates to study to become lawyers.

Mr Roy Jenkins, the Social Democrat Party, who is next on the calling list for the early-rising journalists, discovering the beauties of the morning light on the river Mersey and the Manchester Ship Canal, admitted yesterday that his and showed that a substantial proportion of the electorate would still probably vote Labour.

Mr Douglas Hoyle, the Labour candidate, sees the whole issue as a simple one, all about unemployment and Thatcherism.

He believes that, given the right socialist economic policy, 2,000 jobs could be recreated

very quickly in Warrington as a step towards replacing the 3,000 jobs he claims have been lost since Britain entered the EEC and then became controlled by a Conservative Government.

Lord George-Brown, born in Warrington, said that he was interested in a senior position within it, he said: "I am here to help them out. But do not write me off."

Then he left for a council housing estate for a session of door-knocking, shaking hands, kissing the ladies and general banter about the need to support Mr Jenkins.

Within minutes he had two pledges from former Labour voters that they would support the new party. One, Mrs Winifred Healey, said that of her six sons three were still looking for jobs; she would change her vote because there was nothing else.

Two other women, however, gave him his marching orders and another, asked by Lord George-Brown if she knew him, replied: "Of course I do, Mr Jenkins."

Asked if his role on the hustings for the SDP meant he was interested in a senior position within it, he said: "I am here to help them out. But do not write me off."

Then he left for a council housing estate for a session of door-knocking, shaking hands, kissing the ladies and general banter about the need to support Mr Jenkins.

Within minutes he had two pledges from former Labour voters that they would support the new party. One, Mrs Winifred Healey, said that of her six sons three were still looking for jobs; she would change her vote because there was nothing else.

Two other women, however, gave him his marching orders and another, asked by Lord George-Brown if she knew him, replied: "Of course I do, Mr Jenkins."

Commons sketch

Heseltine faces an ayatollah

By Hugh Noyes, Parliamentary Correspondent

As a fundamentalist prosecutor, Mr Gerald Kaufman, Opposition spokesman on the environment, is never likely to come up to the standards of an Iranian ayatollah; but he is certainly working hard at it, and yesterday, as he opened the debate on Mr Michael Heseltine, he was clearly within an ace of demanding that the Secretary of State for the Environment be tried by a court-martial.

Mr Heseltine, of course, is a favourite target for Opposition riddlers, with his golden locks and his Tarzan image. His head will certainly be one of the first to roll when the revolution comes but until that unhappy day arrives he is not an easy man to tackle by any more democratic means.

To anyone not steeped in the intricacies of Greater London politics, it was not easy to discover exactly why anyone should be censuring Mr Heseltine. It all had to do with what he had said about the M25, the new motorway around London, and what Sir Horace Cutler, former Tory leader of the GLC, had said or had not said to him and what he had said to a host of other dignitaries and officials of various London local authorities.

Mr Heseltine, it seemed, had made some sort of a pledge that he would withdraw a proposal to transfer 53,000 GLC dwellings to the local boroughs if Sir Horace asked him to do so. That seemed to be eminently sensible and democratic, at least to Tory MPs.

Unfortunately for Mr Heseltine, in between the pledge and the transfer, the Greater London elections took place and Mr Ken Livingstone replaced Sir Horace. The Secretary of State then took what seemed to be another eminently sensible decision. He decided that what applied to Sir Horace did not apply to Mr Livingstone.

So far, so good. But then on to the scene came Ayatollah Kaufman, calling for the head of Mr Heseltine, the great Satan of the Tory party, and referring to his acts of crude partisanship and wanton betrayal of the electorate.

Like President Khomeini before him, Mr Heseltine was clearly justifying himself. He looked as though he ought to be and also because once upon a time, in a fit of juvenile exuberance, he had seized the Mace and waved it around his head. Obviously, not content to hold high office, he had turned out, however, Mr Heseltine seemed to be making quite a good case for himself. The defence, of course, was even more involved than

the prosecution, with lots of references to letters, quotes taken out of context and other political horridities.

Mr Heseltine pleaded that his pledge was in the context of Sir Horace discovering "some costs of which he was unaware". The final blow for Sir Horace to Mr Heseltine came when the Environment Secretary had not misled the House and that he (Sir Horace) had not asked for the transfer proposal to be withdrawn.

Mr Heseltine suggested that the only reason Labour MPs had launched the attack upon him was that it was the only issue on which the Opposition could claim to be united. The Secretary of State then replied that he was a Minister, in which he told how to make a winding up speech: "Your final paragraph should be grandiloquent, even if almost meaningless."

He was in the process of converting one sentence into a life's work. Mr Heseltine concluded: For the first time Mr Kaufman has done grace to look abashed.

The censure motion condemning the conduct of the Secretary of State was rejected by 311 votes to 228, a government majority of 83.

Parliamentary report, page 8

Be firm on Brandt, Tories say

By Our Political Editor

The Government should adopt a much more positive approach to the problems of developing countries, the Conservative Group for Europe said yesterday.

The group, whose members include 125 MPs, said Britain is in a special position to contribute North-South solutions because it is the only important country to be represented at three summit meetings at which the Brandt Report proposals will be discussed this year. These are the world economic summit in Ottawa in July; the Commonwealth conference in Melbourne in September; and the Mexico summit on the Brandt proposals in October.

Conservative anti-Europeans, in the European Reform Group, said yesterday that it was vital substantial progress should be made, in reforming the EEC, if it was not to suffer disintegration. It was becoming more unpopular and unacceptable throughout the Community.

The Commission's proposals for reform offered major problems for the British group. The formula was likely to offer less than the temporary rebates secured by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister. Since membership Britain had paid in about £3,000m more than it had received.

Science report

Paranoia is linked with deafness

From Clive Cookson of "The Times Higher Education Supplement" Washington

An experiment in the United States has provided evidence for the theory that many old people become paranoid because they gradually lose their hearing without realising it.

Stanford University psychologists Philip Zimbardo and Susan Anderson, working with Loren Kater of the State University of New York, induced symptoms of paranoia in healthy young men by making of incipient paranoia and partially deaf through hypnosis without telling them what had happened.

The men reacted with confusion and hostility to the people around them, echoing the behaviour that, after decades, often a longer period in elderly patients, whose sense of hearing gradually fails.

The experimental procedure, described in this week's *Science*, was quite complicated. Dr Zimbardo selected 18 volunteers whom he could hypnotise easily, making them forget what had happened after the hypnosis was finished. All responded normally to standard psychological tests, with no indications of incipient paranoia.

The psychologists told the participants they were taking part in a study of the effects of hypnosis on "creative problem solving". Their task was to make up stories and make up stories together.

The students were divided into three groups of six each. One, the control group, was hypnotised to suffer partial deafness for a period, after being given a post-hypnotic cue. The second, a control group, was hypnotised in the same way but, unlike the first, was warned that the temporary loss of hearing might be an incidental result of the hypnosis.

For the third group the post-hypnotic suggestion (a compulsion to scratch an itchy ear) had nothing to do with deafness. It was also a compulsion to just in case the mere presence of hypnosis might unexpectedly induce paranoid behaviour.

The researchers also employed collaborators, whom the students thought had been hypnotised and were experienced subjects, but who had been primed to talk and joke together during the problem-solving sessions. Their association was supposed to sow the seeds of a conspiracy in the minds of the potentially paranoid subjects.

The behaviour of the experimental group was strikingly different from the two control groups. The six students who had been deaf without knowing it showed far more agitation and hostility, according to psychological observations. They scored highly on the standard tests for paranoia.

The six who were warned about possible deafness had no difficulty coping with the temporary handicap and they demonstrated no paranoid symptoms. Nor did the third group that had been hypnotised to scratch an ear.

Dr Zimbardo and his colleagues claim that their laboratory procedure, despite its artificiality, is analogous to the predicament of old people who are losing their hearing.

Often they do not recognise what is happening, and in some cases they refuse to acknowledge their deafness, even to themselves, because they do not want to admit that they are failing physically.

Then they decide that the world is conspiring around them, is involved in a great conspiracy at their expense, and paranoia begins. Source: *Science* (vol. 212, pages 1529-1531).

ABORTION FIGHT

Mrs Jill Knight, Conservative MP for Birmingham, Edgbaston, will oppose a move today to amend the 1967 Abortion Act. Mrs Knight, a Labour MP for Barking, will seek leave under the 10-minute rule to introduce a Bill making the provision of abortion facilities under the Act uniform throughout Britain.

The new address to visit before buying FURNITURE, LIGHTING and OBJECTS D'ART exclusively imported from leading manufacturers in ITALY, GERMANY and DENMARK.

Class International
31 Sloane Street
Knightsbridge
London SW1

SALE NOW ON

Simpson
STARTS TOMORROW 9.00-7.00
OPEN DAILY 9AM-5.30PM THURSDAY 9AM-7PM.

	NORMAL PRICE	SALE PRICE
DAKS all wool 2-piece suits	£165.00	£119.00
DAKS town stripe 2-piece suits	£125.00	£79.00
DAKS camelhair jackets	£189.00	£149.00
DAKS all wool lightweight trousers	£39.00	£29.00
Cashmere cardigans	£80.00	£55.00
West End cotton shirts	£21.00	£15.50
Lamvin silk ties	£18.00	£9.50
Church's shoes	£56.00	£42.50
Lightweight corduroy blouses	£59.00	£39.00
Matching corduroy trousers	£39.00	£29.00
Allen Solly cotton shirts	£11.50	£7.50

WOMEN

	NORMAL PRICE	SALE PRICE
DAKS skirts	£42.00	£25.00
Cashmere classics	£54.00	£35.00
Lamb's wool sweaters	£26.00	£14.00
Barkers shoes	£43.00	£35.00

From Simpson Jermyn St.
Fem Wright & Manson silk dresses — £59.00 £39.00
Sherry dresses — £39.00 £25.00

THE CIVILISED GATE

Print union leader voices dissent over 'Observer'

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Reporter

Mr William Keys, general secretary of the Society of Graphical and Allied Trades and chairman of the TUC print union, said last night that he was "disappointed" by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's report on the transfer of the *Observer* to Lorrho and shared the minority view expressed by the dissenting member, Dr Robert Marshall, who did not believe that the safeguards would be effective.

Mr Keys said he had been apprehensive when Mr Roland Tinsley Rowland, chairman of the white paper publisher, said that the newspaper was a prospective owner for the Sunday newspaper and added: "I am still apprehensive."

He said: "I think the commission was illogical in reaching the decision it did, bearing in mind the evidence of the report." But he expected Mr John Biffen, Secretary of State for Trade, to draw up firm conditions of editorial independence.

Journalists on the paper are this week to press Mr Biffen to draw up further safeguards of the paper's editorial independence under Lorrho's ownership.

Mr Donald Treford, the editor, is to meet Mr Biffen today and leaders of the National Union of Journalists (office branch) will see him tomorrow. The chapel yesterday

approved a list of recommended safeguards beyond those proposed in the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report, including a demand for full participation in the selection of independent directors.

After what was described by chapel officials as an "emotional and constructive meeting", Mr Robert Marshall, the dissenting member of the chapel, said: "We accept the change of ownership as a fait accompli but we believe that there are serious omissions in the report which we are anxious to see rectified."

The chapel agreed further to seek written conditions of the sale that would provide for two additional board members elected by the journalists; the appointment of the editor to be subject to the approval of at least one-third of the editorial staff; and for meetings between the editor and journalists and the independent directors to be every two months rather than "at least quarterly" as proposed in the commission's report.

Mr John Smith, the Shadow Secretary of State for Trade, said yesterday that he did not support Mr Biffen's approval of the sale.

"I am more impressed by the minority conclusion of the Monopolies Commission," he said. "One of the commissioners said he doubted if you could have proper safeguards for a situation like this."

British film quota halved

By Our Arts Reporter

A surprise government decision to reduce the British film quota from 30 to 15 per cent yesterday drew a sharp comment from one of the main film unions.

Mr Alan Sapper, general secretary of the Association of Cinematograph, Television and Allied Technicians, said the

Government had given a slap in the face to the British film industry.

The quota is the minimum percentage of films originating in Britain of the EEC which the exhibitors are required to show on circuit.

An order giving effect to the cut was laid before Parliament yesterday.

Conflict over TV news

By Kenneth Gossling

If there is one thing Peter Jay is fervently sure about, it is that the Independent Broadcasting Authority should not be casting about for a new company to begin broadcasting next year, and not have it wait until May 1982.

Although it means there is more time to lay the foundations of the new service, he is convinced that the Independent Broadcasting Authority will regret that TV-AM will not be around next spring to be their breakfast arm in the battle with the BBC.

Now the more detailed discussions about the studios being built on the Henly's garage and repair shop site in Camden Town; with fellow directors and future presenters and with Independent Television News, who he says, have a different concept of television journalism from his own company.

ITN, he explains, wants to hand over a conventional news package occupying about eight or 10 minutes an hour; but that would mean handing over the editorial responsibility and accepting what ITN thinks news is all about.

If someone else is doing it, then they are setting the agenda; now the debate is about what form the cooperation will eventually take and Jay's concern has been to get the discussions down to concrete detail.

Jay appreciates that news in the morning has to be conveyed gently: no one Stern will run for more than 10 minutes and the average will be between five and six. The news will be in headlines, not bulletins, and great importance is attached to what he likes to call "the basic journalistic mission" — not merely reporting the news, but explaining events and their inter-relationship.

FitzGerald on Ulster

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

Dr Garrett FitzGerald, who was yesterday elected Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, made only one speech on Northern Ireland during the general election campaign. Selected extracts from the speech, made in Roscommon on June 5, are as follows:

The reality of the Northern Ireland tragedy hangs over our growing instability and it has become impossible to consider the state of society in the south without reference to Northern Ireland, to the failures and distortions of its government in handling the problem.

When we see the frightening violence of Belfast and Derry being re-enacted in the centre of our country, we know that our part of Ireland is hurting into a serious trouble. When we learn of attacks on the property and places of worship of Protestants, we know that the trouble of the North has spread beyond the border. When we are told that by the next Párlaimint annual conference we will be able to see the way forward to Irish unity more clearly, without any indication of how it is to be achieved, we are faced with a particularly disastrous result.

The men of violence and the intimidators, north and south, are encouraged by the evident irresponsibility of the government to pursue their evil campaigns.

The Unionists of Northern Ireland, those who should be reconciled by Dublin to considering a common future with us, are provoked to further intransigence. Irish unity is once again postponed.

It is of course right that the British and Irish governments should have close contact on all matters concerning Northern Ireland. It is a profound mistake, however, to conceal from our own people and from the people of Northern Ireland the broad lines of the content of these discussions about which many are clearly apprehensive and about which they have a perfect right to be informed. It is the grossest irresponsibility to promote, purely for short term political gain, suggestions and rumours that these discussions are leading inexorably

Shadow of tragedy

From Christopher Thomas, Dublin

To dramatic changes in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland. The Irish Government and its dealings with London should be guided by a prudent scepticism about British purposes... even the Unionists of Northern Ireland have begun to learn that it is foolish to place too much reliance on Britain.

When in government Fine Gael worked for the British and we shall do so again. There are two important differences however. First we have been able to place a particular emphasis on the interests of the British. We have always known that Britain will put her interests before Irish interests. We do not and we shall not place an exclusive or inordinate reliance on Britain in our approach to Northern Ireland.

The second difference is that we have always understood that the future of Northern Ireland will not be shaped by politicians or civil servants in London and Dublin aiming mirrors at Belfast and Derry. Ultimately it will be decided by Irish men and women by the next Párlaimint annual conference we will be able to see the way forward to Irish unity more clearly, without any indication of how it is to be achieved, we are faced with a particularly disastrous result.

The men of violence and the intimidators, north and south, are encouraged by the evident irresponsibility of the government to pursue their evil campaigns.

The Unionists of Northern Ireland, those who should be reconciled by Dublin to considering a common future with us, are provoked to further intransigence. Irish unity is once again postponed.

It is of course right that the British and Irish governments should have close contact on all matters concerning Northern Ireland. It is a profound mistake, however, to conceal from our own people and from the people of Northern Ireland the broad lines of the content of these discussions about which many are clearly apprehensive and about which they have a perfect right to be informed. It is the grossest irresponsibility to promote, purely for short term political gain, suggestions and rumours that these discussions are leading inexorably

to dramatic changes in the constitutional status of Northern Ireland. The Irish Government and its dealings with London should be guided by a prudent scepticism about British purposes... even the Unionists of Northern Ireland have begun to learn that it is foolish to place too much reliance on Britain.

The Swire Group

BMA to launch inquiry on value of civil defence

The British Medical Association is to launch a detailed inquiry into the medical effects of nuclear war and whether the Government's civil defence plans are of any value.

The decision was taken by the 600 doctors at the BMA's annual representative meeting in Brighton with only four votes against.

Aside from other government spending on civil defence, the Department of Health and Social Security is providing £400,000 to help authorities to organise health services in a nuclear war, but some doctors are questioning whether effective health care can be given after a nuclear attack.

The inquiry is to be headed by Sir John Stallworthy, chairman of the BMA's board of science, who yesterday described it as probably the most important task the board had undertaken. Expert witnesses would be co-opted if necessary and an assessment made of all the international evidence.

Doctors, he said, were informed about the medical effects of nuclear war, although such knowledge might be the only hope for survival.

Sir John made it plain that he would not consider requests not to publish information on the grounds that it might panic the public. "If we find something which we believe ought to be published, then we would publish it."

A background paper put to the Board of Science describes the probable outcome of the Government's existing plans for the health service as "extremely dubious".

A 20-megaton explosion over central London would either destroy or put out of action all the main central London hospitals and those as far away as Whips Cross and St. Helier, Carshalton, would be seriously damaged by blast alone.

"It is anticipated that bomb attacks would be useless owing to the blast, heat and radiation effects throughout most of the United Kingdom. Shelters as far as 100km from the centre of a one-megaton nuclear explosion would become ovens for their occupants—the great surface fires would cook and asphyxiate them."

Plans to disperse doctors and supplies into rural areas were based on outdated assumptions. For example, anaesthetic gases are no longer supplied in easily transportable cylinders but as piped supplies in fixed installations. The concentration of specialist centres into district general hospitals had centralised them and made them all vulnerable to destruction.

A study of the probable effect of a nuclear attack on Boston in the United States had estimated that only one doctor would survive for every 1,700 seriously injured people and that the ratio of surviving nurses to the seriously injured would be even worse.

Plans to disperse doctors and supplies into rural areas cannot possibly succeed, the paper suggests. Such an operation could not be carried out in secret; most of the provision would be of no use and widespread civil disturbance would be likely.

During the debate, Dr. Jacqueline Chambers, a trainee community physician from Westminster, in London, told the conference that the public was being misled by documents such as "Protect and Survive".

Doctors were increasingly being asked to get involved in contingency planning for a nuclear war.

If the study came to the conclusion that something useful could be done, the public should be told. "If we feel that any semblance of human life or civilised medical services will cease to exist, then we must tell the British public that they have been and are being misled by the Government," Dr. Chambers said.

Mr. Norman Fowler, the Secretary of State for Transport, was accused of being an "accessory to murder" by opposing a civil defence bill (The Press Association reports).

Dr. Stanley Gebert, a hospital consultant, told the BMA meeting: "It is no longer the time to use polite terms and be gentlemanly about the continuous preventable carnage."

"It is time for anger, it is time to tell the Minister of Transport that his failure to enforce the wearing of seat belts is tantamount to being an accessory to murder. And murder it is—mass murder."

Dr. Gebert, consultant at Peterborough Infirmary, said that the Government's concessions such as the ban on children under 12 in front seats were pitifully inadequate. Legislators should stop playing charades and introduce the compulsory wearing of seat belts.

He was supporting a motion from Bristol doctors expressing "shock at the failure of continuous governments to introduce legislation to enforce the use of seat belts."

The motion was passed overwhelmingly.

With more than one person in 10 in Britain suffering from some kind of allergy, a clinic to help sufferers throughout the country opens in Derby on July 16 (Our Derby Correspondent writes).

It will be the first comprehensive allergy clinic in Britain and will be called the Asthma and Allergy Research Treatment and Research Centre.



Needlewomen restoring George IV's coronation robe for the Royal School of Needlework's "Royal Connections" exhibition opening in London today. Right to left are: Selina Winter, Jean Baker, Valerie Gamlyn and Mary Meredith.

Palace birthday party for Lady Diana

Lady Diana Spencer will celebrate her twentieth birthday tonight with a small party for friends and family at Buckingham Palace.

Guests will include her mother, Mrs. Frances Shand Kydd, and her sisters, Lady Jane, who is married to Mr. Robert Fellowes, the Queen's assistant Private Secretary, and Lady Sarah.

Lady Diana had considered holding the party at Highgrove, the Prince of Wales's country home in Gloucestershire, but decided that Buckingham Palace was convenient for her guests.

The Prince, who is in Newcastle upon Tyne today opening an exhibition organized by the city's council for the disabled, will return to London this evening for the party.

It was revealed yesterday that Broadlands, the family home of the late Lord Mountbatten, will be closed to the public for the week of the royal wedding. That has led to speculation that the couple plan to spend some time there after the wedding.

In November, 1947, the house was used by the Queen, then Princess Elizabeth, and Prince Philip, for the start of their honeymoon.

The actress Lorraine Chase will join the BBC radio commentators in royal wedding broadcasts on July 29, the Press Association reports. She will team up with Terry Wogan, Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, Peter Jones, and Rolf Harris. Robert Hudson will be inside St. Paul's Cathedral.

Boy killed after fall QC says

From Our Correspondent St Albans

Bernard Macanaspie told the police that he killed Stephen Edmondson after the boy fell down a chest of drawers, St Albans Crown Court was told yesterday.

Mr. Macanaspie said he panicked and stabbed the boy to stop him twitching, the prosecution alleged. Then he undressed the body to make it look like a suicide and dumped it in a field.

Mr. Macanaspie, aged 29, of Milwards, Harlow, Essex, pleads not guilty to murdering Stephen, aged nine, who lived next door. His plea of guilty to manslaughter on the grounds of diminished responsibility has been rejected by the prosecution.

Mr. Martin Graham, QC, for the prosecution, said that Mr. Macanaspie later changed his story and said he had been working in his loft. As he jumped down he landed on Stephen who was standing on the banister trying to get into the loft.

Mr. Macanaspie had said at one stage that he intended to tell Stephen's mother what he had done.

Mr. Anthony Edmondson, the boy's father, told the jury of his friendship with Mr. Macanaspie and how their families had gone on holiday together to Great Yarmouth. After Mr. Macanaspie's wife had left him, Mr. Edmondson said, he could have made meals in his house. "We told him our house was his house."

The hearing continues.

45 years inside. Life and crimes of top burglar

By Peter Evans, Home Affairs Correspondent

At 69 years old, William Featherstone, top people's burglar, has decided to retire after spending 45 years of his life locked up.

He has been on bread and butter since the roof of Dover, moor demonstrating about "brutality" and got himself into trouble for protesting at an official flogging by smashing the doctor's and governor's windows, calling them fascists.

He has watched condemned men at exercise and knew by a light in a room kept for the hangman's overnight stay when he had come. He has seen prisoners quarrelling over the remains of a condemned man's special dinner, left outside his cell for collection.

He has tried to escape four times, once through a window in the High Court, but never got very far, not even when he made his getaway down Fleet Street, shouting "stop thief".

What spurred him on in his criminal career was a wish to pull off "the jackpot", to give him the freedom that paradoxically he lost. Brought up in the depression, he wanted to avoid grinding poverty.

The jackpot he got to was a £32,000 post office raid in 1957, but an elderly woman in a darkened window opposite noticed him and his partner, loading the proceeds into a car, even though they were wearing postmen's uniforms. The result: 14 years' prison for the pair.

He had subverted an upright mine official into telling him how to use explosives. Until the train robbers came inside, safeblowers were the prison brigs, because they got the biggest hauls.

William Featherstone's working gear was denim, a Balclutha helmet, rubber-soled shoes and cheap gloves—all to be disposed of later. His targets were chosen by reading the "social gossip" pages of the *Express*, the *Tatler* and *Harpers & Queen*. Women got out their best jewelry from safe-deposits for the big occasion.

To learn about silver (George III and IV is his favourite) and Meissen and Sevres porcelain he has visited museums—"my university of crime".

His elementary school of crime was a tough reformatory school in 1927, where he had been beaten, and Borealis in 1932. He



Mr. Featherstone: University of crime at museums.

scorns the idea that locking up people with villains can reform them. "They talk about crime as journalists talk about journalism when they get together, and doctors, medicine."

Not only did he refuse to put up their hands to ask permission to speak. That did not deter him either. He has been in prison on and off ever since.

He says: "I was lucky enough to meet a man from Australia who told me about 'the lead'. It was his first lesson in how to use a piece of celluloid in place of a lockpick. Others told him how to 'case' a likely target, looking for a note to the milkman, accumulating newspapers, the light that does not come on at the usual time, then looking up the telephone number in *Who's Who* and trying it to see whether there is a reply. He was told to avoid places with guard dogs."

He broke into Lord Oliver's home to steal silver, having discovered his movements by reading *The Stage* and *Variety*. Lord Harwood's home escaped because an unexpected musical soiree was being held there, and instead an invitingly open kitchen window nearby led to the theft of minks and jewelry.

Featherstone took to crime when his grandmother, a strict Baptist, found his last of her shop when he was 14. He says he later began his life's rebellion against authority after police slapped his face to get a confession to a bicycle. He had been brought up to go to Sunday School and to trust the police.

Two freed in trial of soldiers

Rifleman Neville Edmondson, aged 20, was yesterday cleared of conspiring to kill or maim the man accused of murdering his nine-year-old cousin.

Mr. Justice Taylor at the Central Criminal Court passed a three months sentence suspended for two years on him for possessing firearms without lawful authority.

Sentencing him the judge said: "I take the view that your life would hope and expect it will never be repeated."

The prosecution alleged that the three intended to use them to storm Harlow Magistrates' Court where Mr. Bernard Macanaspie, aged 29, was appearing accused of killing Steven Edmondson, a schoolboy from Harlow.

Rifleman Gary Rozier, aged 21, of Copenhagen Place, Christchurch, New Zealand, was also cleared of conspiring to kill or maim but received a three months suspended sentence for possessing firearms.

Corporal Ivor Hirst, aged 25, of BPO, Germany, was jailed for a total of 12 months on the same charge. The judge heard he had a previous firearms conviction. Hirst was also cleared of conspiring to kill or maim.

The jury on Monday acquitted the three of conspiracy to murder.

Charges against the three of conspiring to cause grievous bodily harm were dropped.

'Romans' case called bid to get round law

By Frances Gibb

Nudity in theatre and films is commonplace nowadays and one cannot try to turn back the clock by manipulating the criminal law, Lord Hutchinson of Lullington, QC, told a magistrates' court yesterday.

Scenes of simulated sexual behaviour were seen in places throughout the world. "One may disapprove, but that is the climate of opinion in which this matter must be judged," he said.

Lord Hutchinson was speaking at the end of the committal proceedings at Horseferry Road Magistrates' Court in which Mr. Michael Bogdanov, director of the National Theatre's production of *The Romans* in Britain, was committed for trial at the Central Criminal Court.

Mrs. Mary Whitehouse, the anti-pornography campaigner, is bringing a private prosecution under the Sexual Offences Act 1956, alleging that Mr. Bogdanov procured the commission of an act of gross indecency by two actors who simulated an act of gross indecency between a Roman soldier and a Druid. Mr. Bogdanov has pleaded not guilty.

"This is a very serious matter indeed for this young, talented director," Lord Hutchinson told Mr. Kenneth Harrison, the magistrate. "It is a dreadful thing for him to be brought to court and for it to be said he procured an act of gross indecency between two persons."

He urged that all the circumstances of the case be looked at. "I submit that this act of simulated rape, set out in his play, was not done, and everybody agrees it was not done, with any kind of prurience or titillation."

"It was performed straightforwardly and the hand of the soldier was over his penis and the penis remained not erect throughout this half minute, and the second man was struggling and when he breaks away, it is quite clear the attempted rape has failed."

Lord Hutchinson argued that Mrs. Whitehouse's prosecution was a deliberate attempt to circumvent the law. The Sexual Offences Act was designed to deal with real sexual offences amounting to a public nuisance and it was absurd to apply it to a stage performance.

"If the Act could be applied in that way, then any person involved in a play, film or broadcast, where there is an act that could be considered as grossly indecent would then be committing a criminal offence."

Not only was the Act inappropriate, it contained an anomaly that it only applied to men, and if Mr. Bogdanov had been a woman, the case could not have been brought, he said.

Mr. John Smyth, QC representing Mrs. Whitehouse, and Mr. Graham Ross-Cornes, her solicitor, both described to the court the half-minute scene in great detail which they maintained was without doubt an act of gross indecency.

It involved a scene where three Celts, naked after a swim, are disturbed by Roman soldiers. The soldiers kill two of them and assault the third, cutting his shoulder and buttock.

They then strip off their clothes. One soldier lifts the Celt's buttocks by putting his arms round his torso. A second turns "somewhat away" and makes "masturbatory movements." He turns back, "anonymously holding his penis" and makes "thrusting movements."

Mr. Smyth said: "One asks the question, on the undisputed facts here, can one imagine anything more grossly indecent, subject to the fact, obviously, that this was simulated?"

Kissing is one thing, but when one gets down to a man's genitals, it is obvious one moves into the realm of gross indecency.

It was also irrelevant that the Attorney General had not commenced a prosecution under the Theatre Act, which was a private prosecution or what the audience reaction was.

"The question is: This is an undisputed act of homosexual rape; is it prima facie grossly indecent? If it is, then thousands of people who saw it thought it neither here nor there."

Mr. Smyth asked what the position would be had Sir Peter Hall commissioned a play about paedophilia, involving child actors. "Is it to be said that this sort of behaviour, a boy of under 16 could not be prosecuted under this act?"

"What if there was a simulated act in the street, in a street theatre, could it then be said that because it was simulated, that was the end of the matter? In our submission this would be absurd."

Fear keeps Londoners indoors at night

By Stewart Tandler Crime Reporter

A grim picture of Londoners' experiences and conceptions of crime was painted yesterday in a survey carried out for Capital Radio. Nearly a quarter of adults are afraid to go out because of street crime and in the inner city area the figure rises to almost a half.

The survey of 689 people reveals that a large number of crimes may never be reported to the police, that Londoners believe public transport is dangerous at night and that old people often feel they are at risk. The police are still widely supported and more jobs, stiffer sentences and a return to National Service are seen as antidotes to the problems of crime. The survey suggests a mugging or assault takes place every 14 minutes.

It estimates that a quarter of Londoners have been affected by crimes ranging from burglary to mugging and assault. Official figures put the number of cases of mugging or assault at 100,000 last year but the Capital Radio survey suggests another 300,000 were not reported.

Fifty-five per cent of the elderly say they try to avoid the young out of fear and 30 per cent of female old age pensioners are careful about their movements for fear of attack.

In general the survey showed that 76 per cent of Londoners believe that public transport is no longer safe at night. Sixty per cent of those questioned said that the threat of violence affected the way they lived.

Questioned about the reasons young people are involved in street crime and violence, 45 per cent blamed parents for bad parenting and discipline. The same percentage of young people blamed unemployment.

As solutions, 72 per cent were in favour of more money for jobs, 70 per cent supported more police on the streets, 65 per cent wanted stiffer sentences and 64 per cent were in favour of National Service.

Just over 60 per cent of those surveyed were also in favour of a return to the death penalty and 52 per cent supported censorship of violence on television.

In examining personal responsibility, the survey also discovered that almost a quarter of those surveyed admitted accepting too much change in a shop, 27 per cent travelled on public transport without paying and 2 per cent helped themselves to things at a shop.

Seventy per cent of the people questioned believed that the police could be trusted and 63 per cent believed that most policemen were not corrupt. Over 90 per cent thought the police still did a good job and 70 per cent thought they did not use too much violence.

Forty-two per cent thought the police were prejudiced against blacks and 30 per cent thought that anyone young, black or poor was treated with severity by the police.

SCHREIBER WINS LIBEL CASE

Mr. Chaim Schreiber, head of the Schreiber, furniture and Hotpoint organizations, was awarded £5,000 libel damages against Thames Television yesterday over allegations of price fixing.

A TV Eye programme had claimed that Mr. Schreiber and Hotpoint contravened the Resale Price Maintenance Act by threatening to withhold deliveries to the Comet discount chain. Comet agreed not to sell at less than the manufacturers' minimum prices.

Hotpoint, joint plaintiffs, in the High Court action, were awarded £500 damages, and, with Mr. Schreiber, costs estimated at £100,000.

Mr. Schreiber told Mr. Justice Clynyn and a jury that he was opposed to the Act, but denied he had acted outside it.

After the hearing he said he was opposed to price manipulation and "loss leadership" in which, he said, British quality goods are sold at particularly low prices to tempt buyers into a shop.

"This victory is not only for me but for many of my colleagues in British industry," he said.

Richard Hartley, QC, for Thames Television, told the judge an appeal would be considered.

The Night Sky in July

By Our Astronomy Correspondent

Mercury will reach greatest elongation as a morning star on the 14th, but will rise only about an hour before the Sun and is not likely to be seen.

Venus will be setting in the evening more than an hour after the Sun, its maximum altitude is -3.3, so it should be possible to find it if the sky is clear.

Mars will be rising at about 02h and will pass from into Gemini during the month. It is not very bright and rather unlikely to be seen in the morning twilight, though the waxing Moon will be 3° south of it on the 29th and may serve as a guide.

Jupiter is now well to the west and will be setting about midnight. Moon just north of it on the 7th at 20h but will have passed it by dark.

Saturn, a close companion of Jupiter this summer, will also be setting before midnight. Moon just north of it at 23h on the 7th. The two planets will be in conjunction just over a degree apart on the 30th, Jupiter overtaking Uranus and Neptune will be setting at about midnight and 02h respectively.

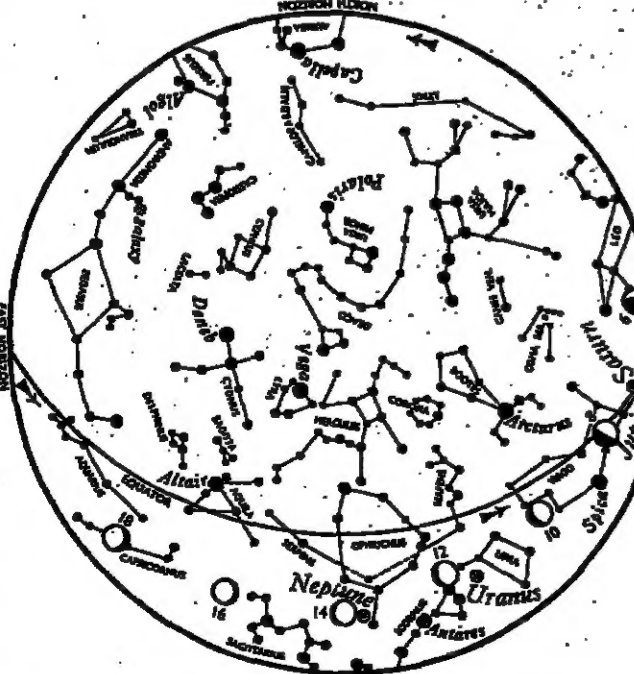
The Moon, now, 1619h: first quarter, 900h; full, 1700h (eclipse); last quarter, 2410h; new, 3104h (eclipse).

The Earth will be at aphelion, its greatest distance from the Sun, at 342h. Asteroid 1981 EB will last all night over most of the British Isles until the end of the month.

The eclipses this month will be of little interest to most of our readers. The partial eclipse of the Moon on the 17th, the umbra part of it, will last from 03h25m to 05h09m but the Moon will set at about 04h. The track of the total eclipse of the Sun on the 11th lies over northern Africa and no part of the event will be visible from the United Kingdom, though a partial eclipse will be seen at sunrise from Scandinavia and eastern Europe.

The Perseid meteor shower, though really a summer event, may begin any time from July 25th, but the radiant somewhat north of Perseus will be low in the north-east until well after midnight.

When facing south the Vega-Deneb-Altair triangle is unmistakable on your left, and Arcturus on



The diagram shows the brighter stars of the constellations in the night sky. The Sun is at the top, and the Moon is at the bottom. The planets are shown in their respective positions. The diagram is a map of the sky, showing the positions of the Sun, Moon, and planets, and the brighter stars of the constellations. The diagram is a map of the sky, showing the positions of the Sun, Moon, and planets, and the brighter stars of the constellations.

Defence computer language unreliable, professor says

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

A leading computer scientist, Professor Antony Hoare, professor of computation at Oxford University, has given a warning that a computer language for controlling the defence and nuclear networks of the United States and Nato is unreliable.

He has pleaded for such computer programming language not to be used, where reliability is critical, for the control of cruise missiles, early warning systems, anti-ballistic missile defence systems, and nuclear power stations.

Professor Hoare says: "The net result of go astray because of a programming language error may not be an exploratory space vehicle on a harmless trip to Venus. It may be a nuclear warhead exploding over one of our cities."

A computer language generating unreliable programme constitutes, in his opinion, a far greater risk to society than unaccidental leaks at nuclear power stations.

The programming language is called Ada. It was originated by an informal team of experts called the European Long Term Procedural Language Group, and has been chosen by the United States Department of Defence for all future computer projects for the army, navy and air force.

The reliability of Ada has been a subject of controversy in academic circles, but Professor Hoare brought the argument to public notice in a recent address on receiving the A. C. M. Turing award, one of the highest prizes for technical contributions to computer science.

One of the creators of Ada who challenges the allegations about its safety is Professor Ian Pyle, chairman of the department of computer science at York University. He is also a member of a group of academics and industrial computer experts who have formed a group called the UK Ada Consortium, to explore the language for research and teaching and for defence and commercial applications.

Professor Pyle told *The Times* that Ada will make it easier to detect computer faults. He said: "It was not possible to achieve the original goal of devising a simple language. But that does not mean it cannot be used to design good computer systems."

Yet it is the complexity of Ada, which has left Professor Hoare, who is a member of the European Long Term Procedural Language Group, and Edgar Dijkstra, of the Netherlands, one of the world's leading figures in the design and definition of programming languages, to describe it as baroque and dangerously unwieldy.

The origins of the argument lie in the attitudes to programming languages over the past 25 years in which computers have evolved. For much of that time the programming and software part of the machine systems have been seen as less important than the electronic equipment.

One consequence is that more than 1,400 computer programming languages have emerged world-wide.

An audit by the American Department of Defence in 1975 showed that 10 per cent of its budget was spent on computers, and the lion's share of more than \$3,000m was on programming teams for the maintenance and modification of software.

Hence the invitation was issued by competitive tender.

The choice of Ada, developed by the European language group, with support from the European Commission, and centred on the French computer manufacturer CII-Honeywell-Bull.

Wrestler wins fight for damages

From Our Correspondent, Leeds

Masambula, the wrestler, yesterday won his court action against a firm of match promoters and a ring constructor for a back injury he received during a fight.

He was awarded £20,710 damages after his claim that his injury was sustained in a faulty ring was upheld by Mr. Justice Skinner in the High Court.

After the hearing, Masambula, whose real name is Mam Buma Jeng, said: "I have proved my point, but I am still the loser. I can never wrestle again, my love life is ruined and the wrestling world has turned its back on me."

"No amount of money can compensate me for that."

Masambula, aged 37, was injured when an opponent, Judo Pete Roberts, threw him against a corner post during a match at Preston, Lancashire, in February, 1975. He now walks with a stick.

The judge ruled that the faulty book in the corner of the ring was the cause of the wrestler's injury. He said the book should have been retracted on impact and acted as a shock absorber.

Masambula regarded himself more as an entertainer than a wrestler. The judge ruled that Morrell and Berezford, Limited, of London, the promoters, and Mr. Billy Shindfield, of Alfreton, Derbyshire, the ring constructor, had failed to take reasonable steps to see that the hook would not fail. Both defendants had been negligent.

He said the match promoters were to pay one third of the damages and the ring constructor two thirds, but he granted Morrell and Berezford a stay of execution for 21 days pending consideration of an appeal.

Masambula's final fight was "arranged" by Mr. Ernest Lofthouse, the master of ceremonies in the court heard. Masambula was due to be counted out in the fourth round.

But last night he would not elaborate about fight rigging. "If the public knew what really went on it would ruin their enjoyment of the game," the wrestler said.

Masambula, who was once the favourite wrestler of football hooligans, now lives on social security at Buttershaw, Bradford, West Yorkshire.



Masambula in his prime, wearing his leopard skin head-dress.

Fear keeps Londoners indoors at night

Syrians lift siege of Christian town in Lebanon

From Tewfik Mishlani, Beirut, June 30

The Syrian siege imposed for three months on the Christian town of Zahlé in central Lebanon was lifted today after several hundred Lebanese regular troops, supported by 20 armoured personnel carriers and half-tracks, entered the city to take over the control of law and order.

About 70 militiamen of the Christian Phalange party, which led the armed resistance against the Syrian forces since the beginning of April, were granted safe-conduct under an agreement mediated by the Saudi Arabian and Kuwaiti ambassadors to Lebanon.

Acting on behalf of a four-state Arab League committee on Lebanon, the two had extensive talks with the Lebanese and Syrian authorities as well as with the political factions involved in the Lebanese crisis.

The details of the agreement remain secret, but government sources in Beirut said that basically it provides for the deployment of between 500 and 650 Lebanese regular gendarmes in Zahlé to maintain law and order, the evacuation of Phalange militiamen, the collection of weapons, and the closure of all Phalange offices and training centres. The party's main regional office will be allowed to function, however.

The Christian militiamen left Zahlé in five army buses and two lorries escorted by Mr Elias Hrawi, the Minister of Public Works and Major-General Muhammad Ghannam, the military intelligence chief of the all-Syrian Arab Deterrent Force.

They were driven to east Beirut, which is controlled by Christians, and were welcomed and praised for their courage by Mr Bachir Gemayel, their leader.

Civilians in the embattled town of Zahlé went out to greet

More Civil Guards to face trial in Spain

From Richard Wigg, Madrid, June 30

Señor Alberto Oliart, Spain's defence minister, today ordered the military prosecutor to change all civil guards below the rank of officer against whom "reasonable evidence" exists of direct involvement in February's abortive coup.

The move is likely to delay still further the date of the public trial which, even before today's development, was not expected to open before late autumn at the earliest. Thirty officers, including three Army generals and 17 paramilitary civil guards, have already been charged with military rebellion.

Señor Oliart's action represents the Government's response to increasing public criticism that it has been dragging its feet in bringing to account those who took part in the events of February 23, when more than 200 civil guards and their officers, led by Colonel Antonio Tejero, stormed Parliament and intimidated MPs.

Earlier reports that only 11 civil guards who fired their guns inside Parliament would be charged were badly received by the Spanish press.

The minister has also ordered the prosecutor to examine the cases of the military policemen from the Brunete armoured division, who arrived after the coup. Among the officers already charged is Major Ricardo Pardo Zancada, who was in charge of the elite division's military police.

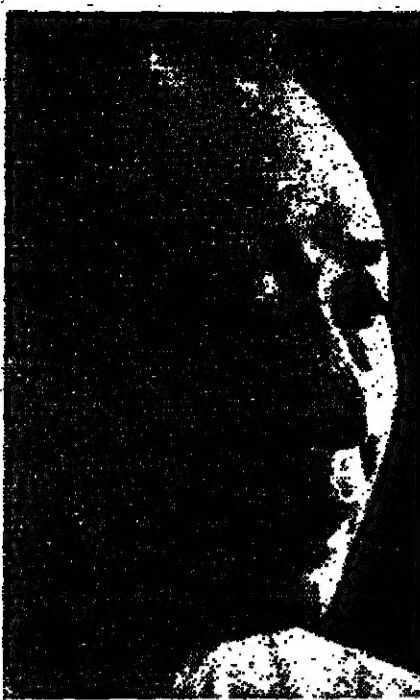
Señor Leopoldo Salvo Sotelo, the Prime Minister, has said he would not be bound by an agreement allegedly negotiated by Colonel Tejero before MPs were freed. It allowed his civil guards on the grounds they were only obeying their officers' orders.

The Government's basic problem remains bringing extreme right-wing officers to account within its own legal system. The attitude of the armed forces as a state within a state, dating from Franco's time, still flourishes.

Lawyers for Major Ricardo Sáenz de Yuste, whom the Interior Minister ordered to be detained under the emergency law for alleged plotting to form armed bands, are now disputing a civilian court's right to indict an army officer.

Post-Franco reforms of the Army's criminal code permit this in the case of common crimes.

The army authorities have ruled that the civil guard colonel, awaiting trial on charges of homicide after the death of three young men in Andalusia last month, can remain in his own barracks, where his home is also situated.



As China tires of the Mao cult, Hu Yaobang has been chosen to replace Hua Guofeng as Communist Party Chairman.

S African student leader freed and banned

From Ray Kennedy, Johannesburg, June 30

After being held under security laws for a month without being charged, Mr Andrew Boraine, the 22-year-old president of the National Union of South African Students, the white English-speaking section, has been freed but immediately served with a five-year banning order which will effectively silence him.

There is neither a provision in South African law for an appeal against a banning order nor any requirement of the Minister of Justice to explain why it was imposed.

All that Mr Boraine will be allowed to do will be to continue his studies at the University of Cape Town.

The banning order under the Internal Security Act forbids him from being in the company of more than one person at a time or to attend any social or political gatherings. He is barred from entering any factory, place of work, or any other gathering of pupils or students in order to instruct, train or address them.

Mr Boraine is the son of Dr Alex Boraine, a leading member of Parliament for the Progressive Federal Party and a Methodist minister.

The banning order was served on him last night after he had been released from Pretoria central prison and flown 1,000 miles home to Cape Town to hear a military action.

There has been no official explanation why he travelled on board a military aircraft instead of a regular domestic flight.

Dr Boraine said today that his joy over his son's release was tempered by the severity of the banning order.

His son has been one of the most effective leaders of the students' union since the mid-1970s when, as a result of Government pressure and the banning and voluntary exile of its leaders, the union adopted a passive role.

Under his leadership the union has begun to form links with the Black Students' Society, a militant organization. It is clear that the authorities fear the growing unity between radical white student groups and blacks.

The authorities have also turned their attention to the growing influence of emergent black trade unions. Black trade unionists claim that detentions and banning orders are the most widespread since 1976 when the Government banned about 30 people connected with the black trade union movement.

Labour truce ending in France

From Charles Hargrove, Paris, June 30

There have been clear indications in the past couple of days that the honeymoon enjoyed by the new Socialist Government since it took office 40 days ago, no longer extends to the labour front.

Organized labour had been remarkably supine until this week, the unions, including the militant, Communist-dominated CGT which makes a point of always being in the van of labour demands, showing an almost angelic moderation; and the employers, ducking their heads and refraining from the time being from challenging the Government's social and economic plans head on, whatever their misgivings and opposition to them in private, and waiting for them to be propounded in more detail.

But this fragile peace has been broken—and the breach has occurred over the sensitive issue of the 35-hour week. The opening shot was fired by M Edmond Malin, the rubber maverick secretary general of the leftist CFDT labour organization. While M Jacques Delors, the Minister for Economics, holds out a carrot to the employers, and appeals to their civic spirit and wisdom, M Malin wields the big stick, and threatens labour unrest immediately after the summer holiday hiatus (which is sacred in this country).

M Malin accused the employers of gambling on catastrophe. They wanted an "economic third round" of the elections, he claimed. Their hostility to the reduction in the working week was political.

"The CNPF (the French CBI) is trying to compel the Government to legislate on the matter straight away in order to be able to scream afterwards against its authoritarianism and to switch over to passive resistance, with the aim of wrecking government policy."

This broadside drew an immediate response yesterday from M Yvon Chouart, the vice-president of the CNPF for social affairs, who is one of the more progressively minded members of the organization.

"To want to impose a rhythm of social progress to an economy in a state of crisis is to run headlong into catastrophe," he said. The freedom of manoeuvre of employers since the second oil shock had been reduced by the 8 per cent slump in industrial production.

Hassan's dilemma in aftermath of riots

From Roland Delcour, Rabat, June 30

With about 500 people facing a variety of criminal charges in Morocco over the recent rioting in Casablanca, King Hassan and his ministers are facing difficult decisions that could affect the liberalization attempted since 1977.

The country is still in a state of shock over the violence, which happened on the eve of last week's Organisation of African Unity meeting which King Hassan was about to attend in Nairobi.

The question of who was responsible for what is now called the "Casablanca riots" has become the main preoccupation for Moroccan leaders. It has even overshadowed King Hassan's acceptance at the OAU meeting of a "process of controlled referendum" over the fate of Morocco's Sahara where guerrillas of the Polisario Front.

At first, the Government took a cautious line over who caused the disturbances on June 20, when an unknown number of people suffered injuries in poor areas of Casablanca during a strike against increases in food prices.

King Hassan and Mr Maati Baouab, the Prime Minister, initially confined themselves to condemning the riots, referring

SENATOR WILL STAND AGAIN

From Our Correspondent, Los Angeles, June 30

California's Republican senator Mr Samuel Hayskawa, a former professor of English who will be 75 in July, announced yesterday that he will run for reelection for a third term, inspired by the victory of President Reagan.

Some leading Republicans had asked him to step down in favour of a younger man, such as conservative Representative Barry Goldwater, son of the senator, but Mr Hayskawa declined. Other contenders could include liberal Republican Representative Peter McCloskey and President Reagan's oldest daughter Maureen.

THE POPE IS RECOVERING

From Our Own Correspondent, Rome, June 30

The Pope is recovering from the virus infection which brought about his return to hospital but still has a slight temperature.

His doctors gave no indication as to how long he will have to stay in hospital or of when he could be expected to resume normal use of the intestines—will be performed.

SECURITY TALKS

From Our Own Correspondent, London, June 30

The 35 countries attending the European Security Review Conference today agreed unanimously to try to wind up their labours by mid-July.

But many Western delegates doubted whether this was more than a pious wish in view of the prevailing East-West tensions.

Hopes fade for rights amendment

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, June 30

Alan Alda, the star of the television series *Mash*, has lent his support to the fight here for a constitutional amendment enshrining equal rights for women.

Alda today appeared at a Washington rally for the Equal Rights Amendment (ERA), one of 170 rallies taking place around the country.

It does not endorse the Equal Rights Amendment as celebrities endorse a bar of soap. I don't want people to support the ERA because I am cute," Alda said. The Press and television have taken him up as the latest example of the thinking star with a social conscience.

His support is undoubtedly useful. But the Equal Rights Amendment campaign, led by the National Organization for Women Now, realize that their chances of gaining ratification of the further three states they need to bring the amendment into the constitution are slim.

Senator Edward Brooke, a Republican from Massachusetts, said: "It is an uphill struggle. The odds of success are against us."

The Equal Rights Amendment to the United States constitution has three short sections. The principle is given in the first: "Equality under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex."

According to a recent opinion poll, it is supported by 61 per cent of Americans. It was first passed by Congress in March, 1972. To become law it must be ratified by 38 states. Thirty-five have done so, although a few have since tried to rescind their decision.

In the political world, it has been swept aside by the move to the right which brought President Reagan and the Republican Party in the Senate into power. Mr Reagan is in favour of piecemeal legislation to improve women's equality. A constitutional amendment, he believes is not the right way.

California refuses bail to alleged Polish spy

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles, June 30

Further details in the bizarre story involving a 29-year-old Polish businessman believed to be an intelligence officer, and a Hughes Aircraft Company radar engineer with top secret clearance, who is accused of selling secrets to the Polish Government, emerged in a Los Angeles court today. Bail was refused to Marian Zacharski, who for the past five years has been the head of the Polish American Machinery Company, a firm wholly owned by the Polish Government, which has annual sales in the United States of \$30m (about £15m).

However, bail was set at \$50,000 for Mr William Bell, aged 61, after FBI agents who said that for the past week the radar project manager had been helping them with their inquiries.

Details of how Mr Bell allegedly operated were disclosed by an FBI agent who said that the radar manager had admitted taking pictures of secret radar documents and personally delivering them to

Polish agents on three separate trips to Austria, and one to Switzerland from 1979 to early this year.

Mr Bell, who has worked at Hughes Aircraft for almost 30 years, allegedly admitted he was to receive \$50,000 a year for his efforts and that he had received \$3,000 a month from Mr Zacharski, who lived next door to him.

Mr Bell was also said to have admitted receiving \$5,000 to \$7,000 a part in gold coins and partly in cash.

Mr George Bacon, the FBI agent, said: "Zacharski told him (Mr Bell) he would like to obtain various documents in the possession of Hughes Aircraft, and he would be willing to pay for anything which proved of value."

The FBI agent quoted Mr Bell's supervisor at the aircraft company as saying that the disclosure of these documents "could have serious consequences to the national security and would be an advantage to a foreign nation."

Knife terror for the down-and-outs

From Michael Lrapman, New York, June 30

Someone with a grudge against tramps is roaming New York, slashing them in the neck with a knife. He attacked eight of them at the weekend and another last night. None has died.

This kind of random, unprovoked violence recurs in New York from time to time, often in the hot weather. It is a symptom of the city's pervasive neurosis, or a people always on edge.

The slasher's Saturday night spree began appropriately enough, in the Bowery, a seedy street in lower Manhattan, once the centre of the city's entertainment industry but now chiefly a hangout for vagrants. They stay in hostels or cheap hotels and spend their days in doorways

or lying on the pavement, clutching bottles of wine in brown paper bags.

One of them was sleeping on a bench when he was cut in the back of the neck. An hour later two men sitting in Washington Square Park, in Greenwich Village, were similarly attacked. Then the slasher moved north to cut two more men in Madison Square Park, ending by assaulting three people at Penn Station, a main line terminal.

Last night's isolated attack also took place near the Bowery. Police say they cannot definitely connect it with the other eight but it seems similar. They are seeking a black man of medium height.

Last year two series of knife attacks were made on people

inoffensively walking the streets. Five people died; the victims were mainly black or dark-skinned. A man has been charged with one of the slashings as well as of shooting three black men in Buffalo, in upstate New York.

The attack on the tramps comes at a time when the number of homeless people on the streets of New York seems to be increasing beyond the normal upsurge in warmer weather. There are thought to be 36,000 of them.

Residents and visitors find them offensive, particularly when they relieve themselves in the streets or in underground stations. Plans by the city to provide accommodation for them are often thwarted by the opposition of local residents.

Turkey sets rules on Constituent Assembly

From Sinan Fisek, Ankara, June 30

The ruling National Security Council today promulgated a new law on the Constituent Assembly meant as a step in the eventual return to democracy in Turkey.

The Assembly will be made up of the five members of the National Security Council and law, members of a consultative assembly.

Former members of Parliament, as well as people who were members of political parties until September 11, the day the military takeover, will be banned.

Forty members will be named directly by the Security Council and 120 will be chosen by the council from among candidates submitted by the governors of the 67 provinces.

All Turkish citizens aged over 30, with a university education who have completed their military service, will be eligible provided they have not been sentenced for criminal offences, or jailed for more than a year.

The assembly will prepare a new constitution, an electoral law, and a law on political parties.

The constitution will be drawn up by a constitutional committee to be approved by the plenary session of the Constituent Assembly as well as by the National Security Council before being submitted to a referendum.

Members will "speak in the name of the Turkish nation", and will enjoy parliamentary immunity, unless deprived of it by an absolute majority of the House.

They will be allowed to pursue their own professions, on condition that they do not hold civil service posts, and their activities do not hamper their work at the Consultative Assembly.

Absenteeism will not be allowed. "Members who fail to appear at plenary sessions or committee meetings for five days in a month without a proper excuse" will lose their membership. Vacant seats will be filled by nomination of the National Security Council.

Adnan Isik Biran, the co-ordinator of the council, said today that the Constituent Assembly would be like a "task force... with no political essence... a kind of advisory body."

The announcement today did not set a date for the creation of the Assembly, but General Kenan Evren, the head of state, had already promised that it would be functioning "some time between the Victory holiday and Independence Day", that is, between August 30 and October 29.

129 PEOPLE IN
BRITAIN HAVE THE
POWER TO
TRANSMIT COPIES
OF DOCUMENTS
TO THE ENDS OF THE
EARTH...IN 7
MINUTES FLAT.

If you'd like to send a high standard facsimile of any document, drawing or diagram, up to A4 size, to the U.S.A., Hong Kong, New Zealand, Australia, Singapore, Peru, Puerto Rico, Costa Rica, The Philippines, Bermuda, Bahrain, Argentina, Taiwan, Switzerland or Guam, and don't know how to set about it, telephone 01-250 1117, and speak to one of

BUREAUFAX
From British TELECOM International
PART OF THE POST OFFICE

Europe proposes two-stage talks on Afghanistan

From Michael Hornsby, Brussels, June 30

The EEC proposal for an international conference on Afghanistan, which was formally announced today by the heads of member states at the end of their summit meeting here, is to be the main focus of European diplomatic activity over the coming months.

Mrs Thatcher confirmed that Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, would fly to Moscow on Monday to discuss the conference plan.

Lord Carrington, who takes over the chair of the Council of Ministers for six months from tomorrow, said he believed there was a real chance that the Russians might be persuaded to take part.

There were two main reasons for hope: first the Soviet Union was "in some difficulty militarily and in other ways" in Afghanistan; second, the Soviet occupation had severely damaged Russia's relations with the Third World.

In their joint statement on Afghanistan, the EEC leaders said the time had come "for a fresh attempt to open the way to a political solution. They believed that their proposal offered "a constructive way forward".

The EEC leaders propose that the conference should be convened in October or November of this year. No venue was specified, but it could be New York or Geneva. The conference should consist of two

Mitterrand steals the show at summit

From Ian Murray, Luxembourg, June 30

President Mitterrand was, with Signor Giovanni Spadolini of Italy, one of the two "new boys" at the European summit and, by common consent, he stole the show.

From the moment he arrived at the 22-storey tower block of Luxembourg's European Centre, the one question everyone there was asking was how France's new President would be received by the other members of this select club of European leaders.

As time went on it became increasingly clear that he had been received very well. The West Germans were particularly impressed by how well he had studied his files. The Dutch noted how he had spent for half an hour on a whole range of subjects without notes.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher took a protracted breakfast with him this morning, extending it by an extra half hour, and came away, she said, having thoroughly enjoyed it.

What surprised his European partners was the range of subjects he dealt with and the way he managed on his own to alter preconceptions and widen the European viewpoint.

It had been thought possible that the European Commission's proposals for a new mandate could dominate discussions at the summit but President Mitterrand argued that France needed more time to study them and he was given it.

Instead, economic and social affairs dominated the debate. Mitterrand's contribution sounded like an extension of his own election campaign on this subject.

He emphasized the impossibility of tackling inflation and unemployment in isolation from each other and argued the need for a 35-hour week. Unpopular though such ideas were with British, West German and Italian, the points registered and would be studied.

He rocked the becalmed European boat over the Middle East, daring to suggest that the global approach for a settlement agreed at the EEC's Venice summit a year ago might not be the best or only solution to the problem.

He lectured on the need for Europe to regard the North-South problems with as much urgency as East-West ones. He surprised his colleagues, especially as there are few Communists in his Government, with his suggestion that there was "rampant neutrality" in the way the West was facing up to the Polish crisis.

Luxembourg went out of its way to make the new boy feel at home. One supporter gave a solo rendition of the Internationale when he arrived. The 2,000 or so European trade unionists, protesting about unemployment, marched up with their red-and-green flags shining wet and streaming out in the wind. They cheered each mention of his name but booed President Reagan's.

At the residence of the French ambassador even the garden seemed to be ready for the Socialist President. The red roses, which are the party's symbol, were in flower all the way along the path from the front door. A small crowd gathered there this morning to watch him escort Mrs Thatcher to her car and then to give him a special cheer before he climbed into his own.

Overall, the new boy was not disappointed. He said his first couple of days of his term in office, talking about Europe, he said, he had known before he came that a great leap forward in the Community could not occur overnight.



Haig welcomes diplomatic initiative by EEC

From Nicholas Hirst, Washington, June 30

The United States today strongly welcomed the European initiative to take part in the withdrawal of Soviet troops from Afghanistan.

In a prepared statement, Mr Alexander Haig, the Secretary of State, also welcomed the United Nations conference, which will try to resolve the Cambodian crisis.

The statement said: "I wish to underline the profound importance and promise of two new diplomatic initiatives. Today the European Community launched a fresh and important way of coming to a solution to the problem of Afghanistan by proposing a major constitutional conference for this autumn. On July 13 a United Nations conference in New York is to try to resolve the problem of Kampuchea (Cambodia)."

"These two issues are at the very heart of the increase in international tension in recent years. The combination of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea in 1978 and the Soviet Union's invasion of Afghanistan in 1979 created a strong reaction on the part of the vast majority of members of the United Nations."

"The continuing occupation and conflict in these countries represents a threat to security in key regions. The number of refugees reflects the terrible human cost and both conflicts are a major barrier to the development of a more constructive East-West relationship."

"Let there be no doubt about where we stand. The United States and Kampuchean people must control their own destiny. The purpose of the negotiations is not to impose a solution from outside as the Vietnam and Soviet Union have attempted to do by force of arms."

Palme says Iran may affect world peace

Stockholm, June 30

Deterioration of the situation in Iran could lead to meddling by the superpowers and thus endanger world peace, Mr Olof Palme, the United Nations mediator, said here today.

Mr Palme, a former Swedish prime minister, had just completed his fourth mission to Iran in attempting to settle the war between Iran and Iraq.

He refused to gauge the chances of an outbreak of civil war after the explosion that killed Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti and other ministers on Sunday. He had had no contact with Iranian leaders after the blast.

Meanwhile, in The Hague, the Tehran bombing did not seem likely to stop the opening of a special arbitration court to settle the financial matters between the United States and Iran arising from the holding of the American hostages.

Palme says Iran may affect world peace

Stockholm, June 30

Deterioration of the situation in Iran could lead to meddling by the superpowers and thus endanger world peace, Mr Olof Palme, the United Nations mediator, said here today.

Mr Palme, a former Swedish prime minister, had just completed his fourth mission to Iran in attempting to settle the war between Iran and Iraq.

He refused to gauge the chances of an outbreak of civil war after the explosion that killed Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti and other ministers on Sunday. He had had no contact with Iranian leaders after the blast.

Meanwhile, in The Hague, the Tehran bombing did not seem likely to stop the opening of a special arbitration court to settle the financial matters between the United States and Iran arising from the holding of the American hostages.

Million-dollar television chief loses his job

From Michael Leppman, New York, June 30

The perils of being a highly paid, highly visible executive, especially in the entertainment industry, have been underlined here again today with the resignation of Mr Fred Silverman, president of the National Broadcasting Company (NBC).

Three years ago Mr Silverman was hired at a reported million dollars (\$500,000) a year to try to improve the standing of the television network, which was consistently scoring lower points in the ratings than its two national rivals, ABC and CBS.

Today NBC is still in last place in the ratings. Mr Silverman, who gained a reputation as head of programming for the American Broadcasting Company (ABC), has failed to do the trick.

The national television network all make a great deal of money but NBC, with its lower ratings, makes less than the other two, because it has to charge less for its advertising.

In 1977, when Mr Silverman arrived, its profit was \$150m but by last year it had fallen to \$30m.

To be successful, a television network needs a few highly popular serial programmes to show during prime time, 8 pm to 11 pm when most people watch. The Columbia Broadcasting System (CBS) regained the lead in the latest ratings contest largely through the success of *Dallas*.

NBC is a division of the Radio Corporation of America (RCA) and Mr Silverman's departure was probably expedited by the recent replacement of the parent company's chairman.

Mr Edgar Griffiths, who had hired Mr Silverman, retired this year and has been replaced by Mr Thornton Bradshaw.

The chief of NBC is to be Mr Grant Tinker, once married to Mary Tyler Moore, the actress, and president of MTM productions, which bears her initials. The current most successful series made by MTM is *Lou Grant*.

Brezhnev blames US for arms talks delay

From Michael Bunyon, Moscow, June 30

President Brezhnev today blamed the United States for the delay in starting talks on the limitation of nuclear arms in Europe, and said the Russians were ready to sit down at the negotiating table tomorrow.

At a dinner in honour of Herr Willy Brandt, the former West German Chancellor, the Soviet leader expressed anger and disappointment that his proposal for a moratorium on the deployment of new medium-range missiles by both NATO and the Soviet Union had not been taken up in the West.

He said that if talks on this were to start, they would now do so while both sides were continuing to implement their programmes, and this was not the best way.

Mr Brezhnev was speaking after a round of talks with Herr Brandt whose visit here is regarded as an important attempt to cut through East-West suspicions and get talks going between Moscow and Washington.

Herr Brandt is the architect of West Germany's drive for détente with Eastern Europe, and is a respected figure in Moscow. He has been received with honours usually accorded only to heads of government.

Mr Brezhnev said his country expected "real weighty results" from arms talks. But he suggested that the Americans were not serious in the offer to negotiate. He insisted they were sticking instead for military superiority over the Russians. Herr Brandt emphasized that this was not so.

In his talks with the Soviet leaders, who included Mr Boris Ponomarev, an influential Politburo candidate member, and Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign Minister, Herr Brandt also discussed the Salt 2 Treaty, the worsening international situation, Poland, Afghanistan and the North-South Dialogue in which he plays a key role.

Mr Brezhnev, in his speech, indicated personal warmth for the former Chancellor, describing their discussions as "fair, candid by both sides like." He recalled that 10 years ago the two men negotiated agreements that were still functioning in today's aggravated international situation. But he added: "Let us face up to the truth. Today there is a threat of a changeover of a different kind from détente to a new edition of the cold war."

Mr Brezhnev blamed Nam for this, and by implication West Germany also, but insisted that good relations with the Federal Republic was a permanent feature of Soviet strategic policy.

Herr Brandt was accompanied by Herr Hans-Jürgen Wischnewski, the deputy chairman of the Social Democratic party of which the former Chancellor is now chairman.

Herr Brandt reminded his hosts of the serious consequences for détente and Soviet-West German relations of any Soviet intervention in Poland.

Tass said today that the talks were held in a "friendly and constructive atmosphere".

Britain and France fail to resolve lamb dispute

From Michael Hornsby, Luxembourg, June 30

are imposed under the new sheepmeat regime introduced last October.

Under this scheme, devised in part to enable the French to lift their ban on the import of British lamb, sheep farmers in Britain are paid a premium to raise their low market prices up to the higher Continental level.

If British lamb is not sold at home but exported to other EEC member states this premium has to be paid back in the form of a levy. British exporters complain that the levy is too high and does not take account of the higher cost of the type of lamb required for the export trade.

As a result, exporting lamb has become unprofitable, the British complain. It is in fact true that exports to the Continent are now at a lower level than they were before the French ban was lifted.

Transmitter will boost resistance

Paris, June 30

The Afghan resistance will have access to its first radio transmitter within the next few weeks, a Paris-based support committee for the resistance movement in Soviet-occupied Afghanistan said here today.

The radio will be the first link in a network of radio transmitters broadcasting under the code-name "Radio Free Afghanistan".

"Dear sisters, dear brothers, peoples of Afghanistan, this is the voice of free Afghanistan, the voice of free Afghanistan, within one month, this slogan will reach over the territory," said Mr Marek Halter, a human rights committee leader.

Addressing a press conference with the co-leader Mr Bernard-Henri Levy, Mr Halter said that the broadcasts would be made in the two native Afghan languages of Pashto and Dari, as well as in Russian.

He said the first transmitter was already on its way to Afghanistan.

Mr Levy said that the total cost of the project was estimated at \$100,000. Afghanistan would initially be divided into 12 broadcasting zones, with an additional two or three added later on.

The committee said it would be responsible for financing the project, but that the Afghan resistance to the Soviet occupation would have total autonomy in planning and preparing the radio programmes.

Acknowledging that sending the radio equipment could be construed as interference in internal Afghan affairs, Mr Levy said: "In certain situations, notably when there is a risk of the liquidation of a population, there is a right, a duty, to interfere which transcends the tasks of an intellectual."

Agence France-Press.

Carrington coup gives him a flying start

By David Spanier, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Carrington opens his six months term as President of the European Community today with one remarkable coup already out of the bag—the announcement yesterday of his working visit to Moscow to discuss a settlement in Afghanistan. What he is aiming for, it seems, is to repeat the negotiating device of the Rhodesia conference.

Although the Foreign Secretary in granting the new EEC initiative for a two-stage conference on Afghanistan, will be acting as the Community's spokesman, it is in origin a British idea, with a Community stamp of approval.

The idea first surfaced a week ago when Sir Curtis Keble, the British ambassador in Moscow, explained at a meeting with Mr Kornienko, the Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister, what the British invitation has come back to Lord Carrington to meet Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Soviet Foreign Minister, so quickly is seen in London as an encouraging sign.

Carrington has been reviewing possible ways of breaking the impasse on achieving a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan for months past. It is difficult to say what has changed to enable Britain to take a lead now. Various Soviet statements have hinted at a willingness to consider a negotiated settlement, notably Brezhnev's speech in Tbilisi on May 22 when he referred, perhaps significantly, to the "Afghan side" rather than the Afghan Government being party to a settlement.

Up to now the main stumbling block in arranging talks between individuals or companies not yet settled by the arbitration procedure. This procedure is to be carried out at Vienna with the American Government defending private claims of less than \$250m (£125m), and companies with larger claims defending their own cases.

Before dealing with any unsettled claims, it is possible the court will be asked to take on claims by either or both governments, informed sources say.

Americans have submitted more than 2,000 lawsuits to the arbitration procedure. Most of these involve breach of contract, unpaid debts and expropriated or abandoned property in Iran.

A \$1,000m insurance fund, created out of half the Iranian assets frozen by former President Carter is available to cover damages sought by the defeated parties.

The other half of the money is to be returned to Iran, on July 19. Iran has undertaken to make good the difference if American claims of more than \$1,000m are recognized.

Agence France-Press.

□ Moscow: President Brezhnev sent a message of condolence to Ayatollah Khomeini on the death of dozens of Iranian political figures in the Tehran bombing.



Sayyed Hussein Moussavi, Iran's new Foreign Minister.

Washington accuses OAU

Washington, June 30

The United States today accused the Organisation of African Unity of distorting American views on South Africa and denounced it for not condemning Libya's intervention in Chad.

"We found the OAU resolutions on both South Africa and Namibia (South-West Africa) contained serious distortions of the policy that we are actually pursuing in those areas," a State Department spokesman said.

The OAU resolutions were "unhelpful contributions to our common efforts," he added. "It should be absolutely clear from our actions that the United States is firmly committed to pursuing an internationally recognized independence for Namibia. Such a settlement can be reached only through negotiations with all the involved parties, including South Africa."

Our contacts with South Africa show no signs of wavering as the basis for suggestions that the United States is pursuing policies supportive of South Africa's racial policies."

The spokesman said that the United States also concerned about the OAU summit's decision to hold its 1982 meeting in Tripoli, which would give Libya the chairmanship of the OAU next year.

Agence France-Press. Leading article, page 15

UN war on the worm

By Tony Samstag

The United Nations Development Programme has declared war on the Guinea worm, a disagreeable parasite afflicting scores of millions of people in the Third World.

The infection comes from drinking water contaminated with the worm's larvae, so the effort to eradicate it has been brought under the International Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation Decade, launched by a number of United Nations agencies earlier this year.

The mature Guinea worm, which can be four feet long, breaks through the skin, usually in the victim's lower leg or foot, about a year after the larvae have been ingested. Infection, while it lasts, can be incapacitating; many people are re-infected almost continuously throughout their lives, and one victim in 20 is permanently disabled. In one village in the Ivory Coast, 317 of the 681 inhabitants were infected in 1980.

The larvae are released when an ulcer or abscess comes in contact with water, so prevention is simple: the use of piped water systems, closed wells and filtered drinking water.

IN BRIEF

Greek tanker officers freed

Routerdam.—A Rotterdam public prosecutor today released four Greek officers detained after a detention at sea. The carrier, which killed six British workers last Wednesday.

Captain Ioannu Theodorakis, aged 44, and three officers of the 72,000-tonne Agios Ioannis were held for questioning. Police said their inquiries were continuing and could still lead to prosecutions.

Police believe the blast erupted when gas in a tank of spent oil caught fire, but it was not clear how it ignited. Only one body has been recovered.

Rescue attempt

Caprauna, Italy.—Two French potholers reached three Italians trapped by a rainstorm in a limestone cave site Sunday and one of the Italians wriggled to safety a few hours later.

Signor Massimo de Paoli, aged 20, a student, managed to squeeze through the narrow rocky passage which the Frenchmen had used, but the other two Italians were too large to get through.

Berlin bees

Berlin.—The site of Adolf Hitler's bunker, long a desolate wasteland on the East-West Berlin border, was put to use again today — by beekeepers. The area provides a home for wooden hives whose bees will pollinate the flowers growing in the no man's land close to the Berlin wall.

Zaire threat

Kinshasa.—President Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire threatened to break off diplomatic relations with Brussels unless the Belgian Government stopped the subversive activities of members of the Zaire opposition in exile in Belgium.

Nuclear test

Uppsala, Sweden.—The Soviet Union detonated its fifth underground nuclear test this year, the Swedish Seismological Institute announced here.

Food warning

Dar es Salaam.—Mr Joseph Munga, the Agriculture Minister, said that Tanzania will have to import thousands of tonnes of grain next year to make up a shortfall in domestic production.

Peak fitness

Mr Chris Bonington and fellow mountaineers have made swift recoveries from pneumonia and influenza, and hope to leave England for China's Mount Kogur this week.

More refugees

Geneva.—The number of Polish refugees seeking temporary asylum in Austria has doubled during the past week to about 200 a day.

Church team criticizes Aborigines' plight

From Douglas Aiken
Melbourne, June 30

Allegations of discrimination against Aborigines in remote parts of Australia have been made during a visit by a team from the World Council of Churches.

The team of 11 began its tour of inland Australia on June 16 and expects to complete it by July 2. Its brief is to investigate any aspect of racism in Australia. Professor Andrew Barker, of Pakistan, is the head of the team which includes Miss Pauline Webb, from Britain.

Frau Elizabeth Adler, from East Berlin, Miss Bena Silu, from Zaire, and representatives of the council from Costa Rica, the United States, South Korea and Australia.

The team has met criticism in conservative areas. Mr Johannes Eitelke, the Premier of Queensland, and Sir Charles Court, the Premier of Western Australia, have been among those to condemn them.

Sir Charles said: "They are here for propaganda purposes and not to get a balanced picture of all the good things that have been and are being done to cope with a very complex situation."

This week, Professor Barker responded to the criticism. Standing amid the ugliness and poverty of an Aboriginal camp in the Kimberleys region of Western Australia, he said this was a classic example of racism and exploitation of Aborigines.

During their tour, several other camps have emerged. Australia's only Aboriginal Roman Catholic priest, Father Pat Dodson, aged 33, now in Alice Springs, has been removed from the directorship of Waderr, a Roman Catholic mission, 180 miles south-west of Darwin, in the Northern Territory.

During the two years he administered Waderr, he attempted to revive Aboriginal folklore and blend it with the teachings of the Church. Last week, Alice Springs, he said that Aboriginal ceremonial life had been suppressed on Waderr since 1935 until his own arrival.

Father Dodson added that the way the white society unpermitted with Aboriginal sacred sites was "just as appalling as allowing a multinational to erect an oil derrick on the dome of St Peter's or on Westminster Abbey".

In reply, the Bishop of Darwin, Mgr John O'Loughlin, said that Father Dodson had paid too much attention to politics at the expense of the Aborigines' spiritual welfare and had gone through a period of uncertainty and confusion.

"People used to talk about mission work in terms of phases of protection, assimilation, integration," the Bishop went on. "Now the magic word is self-determination." He had tolerated but not approved of "the resurrection of pagan ways".

Father Seraphim Sanz, of Kalumburu mission in north-western Australia, who is 72, refused to allow the World Council team's aircraft to land at the mission. The Bishop of Broome, Mgr John Jobst, supported him.

Later, the former resident, Mr Clement Maratadi, who is 26, told the team and the press that the mission was Benedictine and that Father Sanz had been in charge of it for more than 40 years. Mr Maratadi said that he and his wife and daughter had been evicted.

The Aborigines are refused any right to take part in the administration and anyone complaining is fined one month's social security payments and allowed no petrol.

Professor Fred Hollows, the director of the National Trachoma and Eye Health Programme, yesterday called for the resignation of Senator Peter Baume, the Minister for Aboriginal Affairs. He accused Senator Baume of being insensitive to the needs of Aborigines.

Cries of protest at sentences on Nazi camp guards

From Patricia Clough, Düsseldorf, June 30

Cries of "scandal" and "it is an insult to the victims" rose from the public benches as sentences were passed here today in the last big Nazi extermination camp trial. One former guard, Frau Hermine Braunsteiner Ryan, was sentenced to life imprisonment and seven others were given jail terms ranging from 12 years to 15 years for complicity in the murder of 100,000 Jews and other victims.

At least 200,000—possibly one million—Jews and others were gassed, shot, tortured and starved to death at the camp near Lublin in Poland.

A ninth defendant was acquitted at the trial, the longest and costliest in West German history.

The sentences were markedly lower than the five life sentences and terms of five to 10 years demanded by the public prosecutor, who is expected to apply for a review. They brought protests from the West German Jewish community.

The heaviest sentences were passed on the two women defendants. Frau Ryan, aged 61, was sentenced to life on two counts of joint murder and Frau Hildegard Lachert, aged 60, was given 12 years for complicity in the murder of 100,000 Jews.

Frau Ryan, the daughter of a Vienna brewery worker, was nicknamed "the Mare" by captives because she kicked and trampled on them with her steel studded boots. Witnesses recounted how she had whipped and beaten inmates up to 15 times a day.

Witnesses testified that she was behind the November 3, 1944, "Festival" in which 17,000 inmates were shot at open graves. She had been sentenced in Austria to three years penal servitude, of which she served only five months.

Frau Ryan married a Canadian-born construction worker, in the late 1950s and emigrated to the United States where she was tracked down by Mr Simon Wiesenthal, the Jewish Nazi hunter, and brought back for trial. She was stripped of her American citizenship.

Frau Lachert, known as "Bloody Brigitte" was given 12 years for complicity in two joint murders.

For many months she had listened calmly as witnesses told how she set her alsatian dog to tear a pregnant woman to pieces, how she tore young children from their mothers and threw them into lorries to be driven to the gas chambers and smashing the heads of many in the process.

Former SS captain Hermann Hackmann, aged 67, the deputy commander of the camp, and later a furniture salesman, was sentenced to 10 years.

Emil Josef Laurich, aged 60, an SS corporal known as the "Angel of Death" who specialised in blinding prisoners with his whip, was given eight years.

Holm Villuin, 66, Fritz Heinrich Patrick, 68, and Arnold Georg Strippel, 70, all former NCOs in the SS, were given six, four, and three-and-a-half years respectively, all for complicity in joint murder.

About 150 young people with flaming arches and banners demanded heavy sentences in a demonstration outside the court as it assembled this morning. Otherwise, the five-and-a-half year trial has attracted little attention from West German public.

The defendants, several of whom covered their faces before the daunting barrage of television and press cameras before the start of proceedings, showed little emotion as the sentences were read.

Dr Günter Bogen, the presiding judge who has suffered several collapses and aged prematurely under the strain of his task, read the sentences out in a firm voice but with his hands shaking violently.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mamas" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured cooties, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-burst of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mamas" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured cooties, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-burst of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Tanzanian troops depart from Uganda

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, June 30

The last members of the Tanzanian military force which entered Uganda in 1978 to oust President Idi Amin are due to leave for home this week, completing a unique African operation.

Paying tribute to the departing Tanzanians at a reception at State House, Entebbe, at the weekend, Mr Paulo Muwanga, the Ugandan Vice-President, said the Tanzanians had their blood to free the people of Uganda.

Up to 40,000 Tanzanians are thought to have been involved in the Ugandan operation at its peak.

Most of the original Tanzanian army returned home long ago but about 10,000 men remained at the request of the Uganda Government to help train a new Ugandan army and to provide support for the new and untested Ugandan units.

They were called on several times to deal with new security threats, and were used to operate roadblocks and to guard key buildings in Kampala and other centres where crises arose. But they do not appear to have been used to counter the recent operations by guerrilla groups opposing President Milton Obote.

They were frequently criticised with opponents of the Government even calling them an army of occupation; but many Ugandans concede that their discipline was generally good, and that they have provided an example for the new Ugandan army to follow.

The Ugandan army has been accused of committing far more excesses than the Tanzanians, and there is much apprehension in Uganda about the future now there is no Tanzanian military presence to restrain some of the ill-disciplined Ugandan troops.

Up to 1,000 Tanzanian police are still serving in Uganda, and they are not being withdrawn. Tanzania has accepted Uganda's request to help to provide experienced police officers while the Ugandan force is built up.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mamas" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured cooties, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-burst of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mamas" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured cooties, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-burst of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mamas" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured cooties, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-burst of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mamas" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured cooties, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-burst of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.



All that jazz: Lionel Hampton performs with his orchestra in a tribute to the late singer Dinah Washington during the New York-Kool Jazz Festival.

Marcos opponents angry over Bush

Manila, June 30—President Marcos of the Philippines was sworn into office today before more than 1.5 million people and foreign dignitaries, who included Mr George Bush, the American Vice-President.

The Chief of the Supreme Court administered the oath in an elaborate ceremony replete with military and religious rites.

The authorities here were visibly pleased by Mr Bush's presence, which is seen as a sign of Washington's approval for the Marcos regime.

The Philippine opposition, which boycotted the June 16 elections—that swept Marcos back into power with 58 per cent of the vote, said it strongly disapproved of Mr Bush attending the inauguration.

Two men tried to burst through the tight security cordon surrounding Mr Bush, but apparently they had only wanted to present some documents to President Marcos. Mr Bush appeared to be disconcerted by the incident.

Mr Bush told Mr Marcos that the United States admired the Philippine adherence to democratic principles and democratic processes. America would never leave the Philippines isolated.

"In the degree we have any fibre and strength," he said, "we shall have failed you."—UPI and AP.

term, spoke of a "new republic" replacing eight years of martial law.

However, he did not announce any major policy decisions, nor did he mention specific projects in his speech. The President thanked the electorate for his victory, which he said had imposed on him "an obligation that I cannot shirk and a pledge that I dare not betray."

"Let history judge me harshly on this—that until every Filipino can say with conviction that he has been liberated from ignorance, poverty, and disease, until, in sum, he can call his mind, body, and spirit his own, I shall have failed you."—UPI and AP.

For planning purposes we have arrived at a tentative figure, which is somewhere around 650,000." Mr Otto Hagenbueche, the head of the Mogadishu office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said.

The donor countries may, on this basis, be giving less than they expected. But there must still be consultations. The Somali Government might not be very happy with the figure.

This assessment reduces by half the Somali Government estimate of 1,300,000 refugees. Although one of the world's poorest countries, Somalia has been granting asylum to refugees from the war and drought in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia for the past three years.

Last year, the West provided £41m worth of food for the refugees.

Relief aid thefts checked by Somalia

From Helen Winternitz
Mogadishu, June 30

Somalia has begun to grapple with the problem of thefts from the food donated to refugees.

According to informed sources, significant amounts of food have been stolen or siphoned off from the relief aid system.

Although food intended for refugees can be seen at local markets around the country, the dearth of records has made it impossible to determine how much food has been stolen or by whom. Estimates from observers in the field vary from as little as 5 per cent to as much as 50 per cent.

With encouragement from Western diplomats and aid officials, the Somali Government has been attempting to put an end to the thefts. It has jailed several lorry drivers caught stealing food on the way to the refugee camps and dismissed government-employed camp commanders, as well as regional officials, suspected of taking shares of surplus food from the over-supplied system.

A sharply reduced estimate of Somalia's refugee population is now being used to predict how much food the donor countries should give in the coming year.

For planning purposes we have arrived at a tentative figure, which is somewhere around 650,000." Mr Otto Hagenbueche, the head of the Mogadishu office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, said.

The donor countries may, on this basis, be giving less than they expected. But there must still be consultations. The Somali Government might not be very happy with the figure.

This assessment reduces by half the Somali Government estimate of 1,300,000 refugees. Although one of the world's poorest countries, Somalia has been granting asylum to refugees from the war and drought in the Ogaden region of Ethiopia for the past three years.

Last year, the West provided £41m worth of food for the refugees.

The city where it never rains but it pours

From Karan Thapar, Lagos, June 30

Long before it starts to rain in Lagos, you can smell it in the air. A deceptive silence suddenly descends and the atmosphere turns heavy as if a warm blanket has been thrown around the world.

Then, suddenly, the deluge begins. A torrent of water falls straight and hard, obscuring all vision, splashing up to four feet off the ground, and it just rains and rains and rains.

Within minutes the city is washed. The roads flood and disappear, trees and bushes snap and crash and the electricity usually flickers, falters and finally fails.

It is an eerie feeling, watching the million parallel lines of cascading water. Normally there is little thunder and even less lightning.

The inexperienced expatriate becomes a instant prisoner within the shelter of his home. The rising water outside seems to threaten to invade the house. Small holes on motorways deepen into chasms that alarm drivers as they inch through swamped streets, taking their direction from the electricity poles running alongside.

The first rains are an important event in Nigeria. The newspapers record their daily progress as they journey northwards, their imminent arrival relieving the spectre of drought in the dry savannah lands up-country. Rain is the principal source of the water in northern Nigeria, and its delayed arrival or insufficient duration can ruin crops just as surely as a swarm of locusts or plant disease.

But, in Lagos the rain plays havoc. Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mamas" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured cooties, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-burst of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

Yet, Lagosians have stoically learnt to live with their rain. The resilient market "mamas" unfurl umbrellas and continue to squat beside their smuggled goods on sale, now wrapped in strips of plastic or old tarpaulin. The express-way hawkers suddenly produce enormous brightly coloured cooties, practically the size of an English summer garden umbrella, which are snapped up by the drenched purchasers without even a murmur of bargaining. And all the while the hapless teams of navvies just strip to their underpants and cheerfully carry on with their work.

Lagos will remain drenched to the end of September. Then, the sudden shock-burst of October and the onset of the dust-laden Harmattan winds sweeping south from the Sahara will drive out the damp and mildew and cover everything with soft, silt-like sand.

Each downpour leaves several thousands of the city's two million slum dwellers homeless. Complete residential localities are rendered impassable while residents escape to their roof tops, clutching their miserable belongings and anxiously wondering if the water will rise still higher. For days after, the untarred streets of Maroko or Agde are fast flowing rivers, pedestrians wading through, trousers rolled above their knees and their shoes held in their hands.

Last weekend the first 15-hour continuous rainstorm of the year struck Lagos, and rivers of muddy water began pouring in through doors and windows.

New Halifax Xtra Interest Account.

Pays up to 9.73%^{net} without tying up your capital.

As everyone knows, if you want easy access to your savings you generally have to accept lower interest rates.

In order to give savers a better deal, the Halifax have introduced a high interest savings scheme with the added benefit of flexible withdrawal facilities. It's called the Halifax Xtra Interest Account.

High Interest

You can come into the scheme if you have between £1,000 and £20,000 to invest (up to £40,000 for a joint account).

And for investments of £1,000 and over we'll pay you a current interest rate of 9.25%^{net} (13.21%^{gross}).

For £10,000 and over the current rate is to be 9.50%^{net} (13.57%^{gross}).

FOR INVESTMENTS BETWEEN £1,000 AND £9,999 WE PAY **9.25%^{net}**

WHICH BECAUSE THE INTEREST RATE IS COMPOUNDED SIX MONTHLY IS EQUIVALENT TO **9.46%^{net}**

FOR INVESTMENTS BETWEEN £10,000 AND £19,999 WE PAY **9.50%^{net}**

WHICH BECAUSE THE INTEREST RATE IS COMPOUNDED SIX MONTHLY IS EQUIVALENT TO **9.73%^{net}**

Because the Halifax pay the interest every six months, if you add this to your account, you could be earning as much as 9.73%^{net} (13.89%^{gross}) per annum based on the current rates.

*Gross rates apply to basic rate taxpayers only.

Easy Access

A Halifax Xtra Interest Account still gives easy access to your money.

There is no limit to the number of withdrawals you can make as long as you give three months' notice each time. And, unlike many savings schemes of this type, you don't lose any interest.

So if you'd like to give the interest on your savings a boost, send off the coupon below. Or call in at any Halifax office.

You can always rely on the world's biggest building society to give you a little extra help.

TO: THE HALIFAX BUILDING SOCIETY, (REF: KW), PO BOX 50, TRINITY RD, HALIFAX HG1 2RG. Please open a Halifax Xtra Interest Account at the office nearest to my home address or at the office indicated below.

I enclose a cheque, No. _____ for £ _____

I would like the interest to be ☐ added to the account ☐ paid to me half-yearly

Full Name(s) _____

Address _____

Signature(s) _____

Date _____ T.T.XI

Conflict in El Salvador

Armed opposition to election plan

From Stephen Downer, San Salvador

● This is the fourth part of our five-part series on Central America. The first part appeared on June 23.

Twenty-two thousand people have died violently in El Salvador since October 15, 1979, when a military coup ousted General Carlos Humberto Romero from the presidency, ending 50 years of undisputed dominance by the Army and conservative landowners.

The young Army officers who took over promised sweeping social reforms. They formed a governing junta of three military and two civilian members, nationalised banks and foreign trade and in March, 1980, introduced comprehensive agrarian reform.

Instead of bringing peace to the tiny country the size of Wales the reforms met strong resistance from all sides.

El Salvador, where five million people live, has a long history of violence, thanks mainly to its former feudal system of farming.

A peasant uprising cost more than 30,000 lives in the early 1930s. The peasants subsequently began organizing groups to fight the landowners, who in turn formed militias to protect themselves and their properties. The most notorious organization is Orden, standing for Democratic Revolutionary Organization.

Orden is said to have 80,000

members. Over the years it has ruthlessly eliminated anybody thought to advocate change, claiming invariably that such a person is a communist.

In the early 1970s urban guerrillas, some of them Marxists, began making their presence felt. Leading government officials and foreign and local businessmen were assassinated or kidnapped and huge sums paid in ransoms.

The coup in 1979 was intended to halt the violence. It received Washington's blessing but soon squabbles started.

The centre and left wingers claimed the old, conservative sectors of the Army were influencing decisions and protecting the conservative establishment. One by one, the moderate civilians on the junta stepped down and, with other disenchanted government officials, joined the opposition.

Last December, Señor José Napoleón Duarte, a Christian Democrat, became the country's first civilian President in 49 years.

With Colonel Jaime Abdul Gutiérrez as vice President and commander-in-chief of the armed forces and two other civilians, Señor José Antonio Morales Ehrlich a Christian Democrat and Señor José Romón Ayala, an independent, the junta has survived.

The opposition claims it would not have done so without American support. Since last

October, the United States has given economic aid worth \$144m (£72m).

In March, the Reagan Administration sent between 50 and 6

Cricket

Gifford's guile sets up well-earned win for Worcestershire

By John Woodcock
Cricket Correspondent

WORCESTERSHIRE (22 pts) beat Yorkshire (4) by three wickets.

An excellent cricket match ended with Worcestershire scoring the 283 runs to beat Yorkshire with one ball to spare without the need of a last-day declaration. It was a good team performance, with 11 batsmen contributing to the win.

Neale and Scott laid the foundations of victory with a second-innings partnership of 115. Neale and Birtenshaw gave a hand, and then Patel and Humphries made the final dash, with the help of Neale's late arrival. Neale, who had been one of a winning boundary from Gifford, Yorkshire played their part well, bowling their overs at a proper rate, and having one of their best bowlers, when Neale and Humphries joined Patel at 210 for six with 11 overs left.

Having started the day at 82 for three—Neale, Yorkshire were soon 135 for six. Gifford having taken three wickets by bowling into the rough outside the right-handers' leg stump. Lamb was bowled under his leg's sweeping and Love by a quick ball. Neale then looked to Birtenshaw and Old to rescue them. Captains of the world over came up their fastest bowler when Old came in, but by the time Turner did so, Old and Birtenshaw had added 58 in an hour. Old had a chance to bowl, and Neale bowled at him, but Old hit it, Birtenshaw hitting him at once for four fours in an over.

By then Old was caught at slip off the back of the ball. Birtenshaw had put on 104 in under an hour. Pringle made short work of Neale, but Neale, who had been out at 104, hit a six and a four, and then a six, which left Birtenshaw with 73 not out, a splendid innings in every way. Gifford bowled all the time, always aiming for the footmarks. If it were possible to be left before a ball pitching outside the leg stump, Neale would have been more difficult for both the umpire and the batsmen. As it was, Neale used his left leg as a line of defence, and Neale was what happened to those who swept.

In spite of losing Turner in the fourth over, Worcestershire made a first-rate start. Within an hour they were 79 to 0, with Neale going well, and Scott looking along. After watching how Gifford

had bowled, Carrick decided, however, that he had better try and do the same himself. Although not quite as knowing as Gifford or as successful, he slowed the scoring down.

At tea, Worcestershire were 109 for one, 30 having come off 100 last night. When the last 20 overs began they were 169 for three. Neale, well stumped, and Neale having gone. Scott was still persevering, and although from time to time at slip, off Whiteley, he was not lacking in confidence and Neale's late arrival. Neale was picked up last year after scoring 100 for the MCC Young Professionals against an Oxfordshire XI. Neale, who had been one of a winning boundary from Gifford, Yorkshire played their part well, bowling their overs at a proper rate, and having one of their best bowlers, when Neale and Humphries joined Patel at 210 for six with 11 overs left.

Having started the day at 82 for three—Neale, Yorkshire were soon 135 for six. Gifford having taken three wickets by bowling into the rough outside the right-handers' leg stump. Lamb was bowled under his leg's sweeping and Love by a quick ball. Neale then looked to Birtenshaw and Old to rescue them. Captains of the world over came up their fastest bowler when Old came in, but by the time Turner did so, Old and Birtenshaw had added 58 in an hour. Old had a chance to bowl, and Neale bowled at him, but Old hit it, Birtenshaw hitting him at once for four fours in an over.

By then Old was caught at slip off the back of the ball. Birtenshaw had put on 104 in under an hour. Pringle made short work of Neale, but Neale, who had been out at 104, hit a six and a four, and then a six, which left Birtenshaw with 73 not out, a splendid innings in every way. Gifford bowled all the time, always aiming for the footmarks. If it were possible to be left before a ball pitching outside the leg stump, Neale would have been more difficult for both the umpire and the batsmen. As it was, Neale used his left leg as a line of defence, and Neale was what happened to those who swept.

In spite of losing Turner in the fourth over, Worcestershire made a first-rate start. Within an hour they were 79 to 0, with Neale going well, and Scott looking along. After watching how Gifford

had bowled, Carrick decided, however, that he had better try and do the same himself. Although not quite as knowing as Gifford or as successful, he slowed the scoring down.

At tea, Worcestershire were 109 for one, 30 having come off 100 last night. When the last 20 overs began they were 169 for three. Neale, well stumped, and Neale having gone. Scott was still persevering, and although from time to time at slip, off Whiteley, he was not lacking in confidence and Neale's late arrival. Neale was picked up last year after scoring 100 for the MCC Young Professionals against an Oxfordshire XI. Neale, who had been one of a winning boundary from Gifford, Yorkshire played their part well, bowling their overs at a proper rate, and having one of their best bowlers, when Neale and Humphries joined Patel at 210 for six with 11 overs left.

Having started the day at 82 for three—Neale, Yorkshire were soon 135 for six. Gifford having taken three wickets by bowling into the rough outside the right-handers' leg stump. Lamb was bowled under his leg's sweeping and Love by a quick ball. Neale then looked to Birtenshaw and Old to rescue them. Captains of the world over came up their fastest bowler when Old came in, but by the time Turner did so, Old and Birtenshaw had added 58 in an hour. Old had a chance to bowl, and Neale bowled at him, but Old hit it, Birtenshaw hitting him at once for four fours in an over.

By then Old was caught at slip off the back of the ball. Birtenshaw had put on 104 in under an hour. Pringle made short work of Neale, but Neale, who had been out at 104, hit a six and a four, and then a six, which left Birtenshaw with 73 not out, a splendid innings in every way. Gifford bowled all the time, always aiming for the footmarks. If it were possible to be left before a ball pitching outside the leg stump, Neale would have been more difficult for both the umpire and the batsmen. As it was, Neale used his left leg as a line of defence, and Neale was what happened to those who swept.

In spite of losing Turner in the fourth over, Worcestershire made a first-rate start. Within an hour they were 79 to 0, with Neale going well, and Scott looking along. After watching how Gifford

had bowled, Carrick decided, however, that he had better try and do the same himself. Although not quite as knowing as Gifford or as successful, he slowed the scoring down.

At tea, Worcestershire were 109 for one, 30 having come off 100 last night. When the last 20 overs began they were 169 for three. Neale, well stumped, and Neale having gone. Scott was still persevering, and although from time to time at slip, off Whiteley, he was not lacking in confidence and Neale's late arrival. Neale was picked up last year after scoring 100 for the MCC Young Professionals against an Oxfordshire XI. Neale, who had been one of a winning boundary from Gifford, Yorkshire played their part well, bowling their overs at a proper rate, and having one of their best bowlers, when Neale and Humphries joined Patel at 210 for six with 11 overs left.

Having started the day at 82 for three—Neale, Yorkshire were soon 135 for six. Gifford having taken three wickets by bowling into the rough outside the right-handers' leg stump. Lamb was bowled under his leg's sweeping and Love by a quick ball. Neale then looked to Birtenshaw and Old to rescue them. Captains of the world over came up their fastest bowler when Old came in, but by the time Turner did so, Old and Birtenshaw had added 58 in an hour. Old had a chance to bowl, and Neale bowled at him, but Old hit it, Birtenshaw hitting him at once for four fours in an over.

By then Old was caught at slip off the back of the ball. Birtenshaw had put on 104 in under an hour. Pringle made short work of Neale, but Neale, who had been out at 104, hit a six and a four, and then a six, which left Birtenshaw with 73 not out, a splendid innings in every way. Gifford bowled all the time, always aiming for the footmarks. If it were possible to be left before a ball pitching outside the leg stump, Neale would have been more difficult for both the umpire and the batsmen. As it was, Neale used his left leg as a line of defence, and Neale was what happened to those who swept.

In spite of losing Turner in the fourth over, Worcestershire made a first-rate start. Within an hour they were 79 to 0, with Neale going well, and Scott looking along. After watching how Gifford

had bowled, Carrick decided, however, that he had better try and do the same himself. Although not quite as knowing as Gifford or as successful, he slowed the scoring down.

At tea, Worcestershire were 109 for one, 30 having come off 100 last night. When the last 20 overs began they were 169 for three. Neale, well stumped, and Neale having gone. Scott was still persevering, and although from time to time at slip, off Whiteley, he was not lacking in confidence and Neale's late arrival. Neale was picked up last year after scoring 100 for the MCC Young Professionals against an Oxfordshire XI. Neale, who had been one of a winning boundary from Gifford, Yorkshire played their part well, bowling their overs at a proper rate, and having one of their best bowlers, when Neale and Humphries joined Patel at 210 for six with 11 overs left.

Having started the day at 82 for three—Neale, Yorkshire were soon 135 for six. Gifford having taken three wickets by bowling into the rough outside the right-handers' leg stump. Lamb was bowled under his leg's sweeping and Love by a quick ball. Neale then looked to Birtenshaw and Old to rescue them. Captains of the world over came up their fastest bowler when Old came in, but by the time Turner did so, Old and Birtenshaw had added 58 in an hour. Old had a chance to bowl, and Neale bowled at him, but Old hit it, Birtenshaw hitting him at once for four fours in an over.

By then Old was caught at slip off the back of the ball. Birtenshaw had put on 104 in under an hour. Pringle made short work of Neale, but Neale, who had been out at 104, hit a six and a four, and then a six, which left Birtenshaw with 73 not out, a splendid innings in every way. Gifford bowled all the time, always aiming for the footmarks. If it were possible to be left before a ball pitching outside the leg stump, Neale would have been more difficult for both the umpire and the batsmen. As it was, Neale used his left leg as a line of defence, and Neale was what happened to those who swept.

In spite of losing Turner in the fourth over, Worcestershire made a first-rate start. Within an hour they were 79 to 0, with Neale going well, and Scott looking along. After watching how Gifford

had bowled, Carrick decided, however, that he had better try and do the same himself. Although not quite as knowing as Gifford or as successful, he slowed the scoring down.

At tea, Worcestershire were 109 for one, 30 having come off 100 last night. When the last 20 overs began they were 169 for three. Neale, well stumped, and Neale having gone. Scott was still persevering, and although from time to time at slip, off Whiteley, he was not lacking in confidence and Neale's late arrival. Neale was picked up last year after scoring 100 for the MCC Young Professionals against an Oxfordshire XI. Neale, who had been one of a winning boundary from Gifford, Yorkshire played their part well, bowling their overs at a proper rate, and having one of their best bowlers, when Neale and Humphries joined Patel at 210 for six with 11 overs left.

Having started the day at 82 for three—Neale, Yorkshire were soon 135 for six. Gifford having taken three wickets by bowling into the rough outside the right-handers' leg stump. Lamb was bowled under his leg's sweeping and Love by a quick ball. Neale then looked to Birtenshaw and Old to rescue them. Captains of the world over came up their fastest bowler when Old came in, but by the time Turner did so, Old and Birtenshaw had added 58 in an hour. Old had a chance to bowl, and Neale bowled at him, but Old hit it, Birtenshaw hitting him at once for four fours in an over.

By then Old was caught at slip off the back of the ball. Birtenshaw had put on 104 in under an hour. Pringle made short work of Neale, but Neale, who had been out at 104, hit a six and a four, and then a six, which left Birtenshaw with 73 not out, a splendid innings in every way. Gifford bowled all the time, always aiming for the footmarks. If it were possible to be left before a ball pitching outside the leg stump, Neale would have been more difficult for both the umpire and the batsmen. As it was, Neale used his left leg as a line of defence, and Neale was what happened to those who swept.

In spite of losing Turner in the fourth over, Worcestershire made a first-rate start. Within an hour they were 79 to 0, with Neale going well, and Scott looking along. After watching how Gifford

had bowled, Carrick decided, however, that he had better try and do the same himself. Although not quite as knowing as Gifford or as successful, he slowed the scoring down.

At tea, Worcestershire were 109 for one, 30 having come off 100 last night. When the last 20 overs began they were 169 for three. Neale, well stumped, and Neale having gone. Scott was still persevering, and although from time to time at slip, off Whiteley, he was not lacking in confidence and Neale's late arrival. Neale was picked up last year after scoring 100 for the MCC Young Professionals against an Oxfordshire XI. Neale, who had been one of a winning boundary from Gifford, Yorkshire played their part well, bowling their overs at a proper rate, and having one of their best bowlers, when Neale and Humphries joined Patel at 210 for six with 11 overs left.

Having started the day at 82 for three—Neale, Yorkshire were soon 135 for six. Gifford having taken three wickets by bowling into the rough outside the right-handers' leg stump. Lamb was bowled under his leg's sweeping and Love by a quick ball. Neale then looked to Birtenshaw and Old to rescue them. Captains of the world over came up their fastest bowler when Old came in, but by the time Turner did so, Old and Birtenshaw had added 58 in an hour. Old had a chance to bowl, and Neale bowled at him, but Old hit it, Birtenshaw hitting him at once for four fours in an over.

By then Old was caught at slip off the back of the ball. Birtenshaw had put on 104 in under an hour. Pringle made short work of Neale, but Neale, who had been out at 104, hit a six and a four, and then a six, which left Birtenshaw with 73 not out, a splendid innings in every way. Gifford bowled all the time, always aiming for the footmarks. If it were possible to be left before a ball pitching outside the leg stump, Neale would have been more difficult for both the umpire and the batsmen. As it was, Neale used his left leg as a line of defence, and Neale was what happened to those who swept.

Broad smile, but there is a catch to it

By Alan Gibson

GLOUCESTER (6pts) drew with Warwickshire (7).

There was once a Baptist minister in the Isle of Wight who was invited to return for a visit to his former flock. He began his sermon by saying how pleasant it was to see the old Gower faces again. He then said that he was glad to see the old Gower faces again. He then said that he was glad to see the old Gower faces again.

The faithful had some good cricket to enjoy yesterday, though they could not applaud a Gloucestershire victory. Warwickshire, 150 for 3 overnight, batted to lunch, when they were 150 for 3. Gloucestershire to score 232 in 240 minutes. Humphrey had reached his second hundred of the match.

I thought the declaration was generous, because there was still nothing much to help the bowlers in the pitch. The weather was cloudy until the evening, and may have helped the ball to swing a little, but there was no threat of rain. With Zabeer in such form, and Sadie recovering his, and Procter always capable of some brilliant batting, Gloucestershire are a hard side against whom to judge a declaration.

However, they lost their first two wickets for 10 and caught Procter at slip. The weather was cloudy until the evening, and may have helped the ball to swing a little, but there was no threat of rain. With Zabeer in such form, and Sadie recovering his, and Procter always capable of some brilliant batting, Gloucestershire are a hard side against whom to judge a declaration.

It was a remarkable catch of a cricket ball, and one of the best catches I have ever seen—he had to run a long way, fast, and catch the ball at his side, over his shoulder—which had Sadie out at 42.

Zabeer needed only 35 runs to reach his thousand in June, and duly got them. This is rightly considered a less memorable feat than a thousand in May, but Zabeer, because of the weather, did not have the opportunity to play a single first-class match in May. Furthermore, so far as the records can tell us, only Grace and Hammond, among Gloucestershire batsmen, have ever scored a thousand in a month before.

Zabeer had reached 50 at tea. Hignall had been bowled by Small, but Procter was in, and with 55 runs to go, Gloucestershire still had a glimmer of hope. A declaration was made, sufficient to make Warwickshire wary of bringing too many fielders close to the bat.

But soon afterwards, Procter was caught at mid-wicket, and then Zabeer went in the same way. Both of these were excellent catches, and Gloucestershire, very properly, settled down to save the match. Willis came on again, and between Willis and Zabeer, the light was not always good. But Birtenshaw and Graveney played in just the right way, taking no runs, but saving the match.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.



One for the boundary from a man on the brink of a century: Roope digs in before lunch.

Larkins makes a plea for sanity

By Alan Ross

OVAL: Surrey (8 pts) drew with Northamptonshire (5).

Surrey, batting on a shade completely to reach 200 for four at lunch, set Northamptonshire 257 to win in exactly four hours. With Willis and Larkins suffering from the after-effects of Clark's bowling on Monday, Northamptonshire were never really in the hum.

Williams made a composed and occasionally brilliant 77, but on a sultry evening it was ultimately more a question of whether the Surrey spinners could grow their way through to the end.

Northamptonshire, losing six wickets for 131, helped them with some careless strokes but several fairly easy catches were put down off Imrikhah, at crucial moments, and Surrey had only themselves to blame for failing to bring it off.

Roope, badly short of runs so far this summer, could have done with 100 but seemed happy enough to be left in at lunch with 56. Knight, scoring 48, batted fluently for the second half of the match.

Larkins needed only one over to reach his thousand in June, and duly got them. This is rightly considered a less memorable feat than a thousand in May, but Zabeer, because of the weather, did not have the opportunity to play a single first-class match in May. Furthermore, so far as the records can tell us, only Grace and Hammond, among Gloucestershire batsmen, have ever scored a thousand in a month before.

Zabeer had reached 50 at tea. Hignall had been bowled by Small, but Procter was in, and with 55 runs to go, Gloucestershire still had a glimmer of hope. A declaration was made, sufficient to make Warwickshire wary of bringing too many fielders close to the bat.

But soon afterwards, Procter was caught at mid-wicket, and then Zabeer went in the same way. Both of these were excellent catches, and Gloucestershire, very properly, settled down to save the match. Willis came on again, and between Willis and Zabeer, the light was not always good. But Birtenshaw and Graveney played in just the right way, taking no runs, but saving the match.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Warwickshire's first innings: 146 for 4. Gloucestershire's first innings: 232 for 3. Gloucestershire's second innings: 150 for 3. Warwickshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

work before long but Imrikhah, who on Monday had bowled Willis, had his legs with him then and was prodigiously good at the little turn this time. It was something of a surprise when Lamb, throwing his left leg down his pitch and sweeping at Pocock, was left before long.

Williams hoisted his own 50 and the hundred with the same stroke and it seemed now that the match was being to slip out of Surrey's grasp. Willis and Williams, themselves suffering something in the evening air, each struck huge sums off Imrikhah and Northamptonshire may even, very slightly, have begun to fancy their own chances.

Williams, however, was caught at long on in Thomas's second over and Yardley, swinging wildly at Pocock, was well taken by Larkins. The removed Larkins returned to the fray but soon lost Willis, caught off a curious scoop to square leg.

With a minimum of 20 overs left Surrey needed five wickets. The removed Larkins, caught by Roope, one of half dozen close fielders to Imrikhah, after seven of them, but that was the extent of the Surrey attack. Pocock and Imrikhah got through 22 overs in the last hour but Larkins, restrictive though he was, brought sanity to the proceedings and

Northamptonshire in the end survived comfortably. On a wicket giving the bowlers as little help as this one they had no business at all to be bowled out.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Surrey's first innings: 200 for 4. Northamptonshire's first innings: 257 for 5. Surrey's second innings: 150 for 3. Northamptonshire's second innings: 150 for 3.

Brearley leads his side to an unlikely victory

NOTTINGHAM: Middlesex (21 pts) beat Northamptonshire (5) by 112 runs.

The match was a marvellous game of cricket with five balls to spare, a result which had not appeared remotely likely when they were struggling at 57 for 8 on the first morning or even when they began their second innings 158 behind Nottinghamshire.

Brearley changed the course of the game. He began yesterday with 89 to his name and extended an innings of monumental patience to 131. He batted for almost 11 hours and although Edmunds fell seven short of his century, there was enough to spare for Middlesex to reach 336, leaving Nottinghamshire to score 224 for victory in 205 minutes.

As the match was not a particularly difficult target but Hughes and Embury ensured that Nottinghamshire was in a position to chase it. After Todd had been removed, there was unaccustomed Middlesex delight when for the second time in the match, their scheme to dismiss Randall worked like a three card trick.

Hughes, as on Saturday, offered him a bounce second ball. Randall could not resist the bait and was caught in the square leg area. During the day, Brearley had an invitation to join the England party because of doubts about Willis's fitness. Randall has a shrewd eye for a batsman and it did not prevent him holding a miraculous catch in the square leg area which dismissed Randall worked like a three card trick.

When Hassan, Robinson and Shree, at 63 for five, could hope only for a draw, that was not his smooth, high action, caught constant anxiety and, after Birch had been removed, the potentially dangerous Hadley to edge a simple catch to slip.

The time taken meant that the final hour was eventful. First Edmunds swept full bloodedly and hit a six, then Brearley tried to sweep again and edged the ball into his own mouth. He needed attention on the pitch and was led off by Brearley.

The time taken meant that the final hour was eventful. First Edmunds swept full bloodedly and hit a six, then Brearley tried to sweep again and edged the ball into his own mouth. He needed attention on the pitch and was led off by Brearley.

The time taken meant that the final hour was eventful. First Edmunds swept full bloodedly and hit a six, then Brearley tried to sweep again and edged the ball into his own mouth. He needed attention on the pitch and was led off by Brearley.

For some a cruel blow, for others a welcome letter

The University Grants Committee is today at the centre of the biggest storm in its 62-year history. Some university vice-chancellors will read their UGC letters and find that their grant is cut by more than 25 per cent. Their whole future will hang in the balance.

Others, whether through good results, good luck or good lobbying, will get off almost unscathed. Cries of rage and pain from all over the country, whether ritual or real, are certain to greet the long awaited announcement.

The first rumblings have already been heard. Academic trade unionists and Labour politicians have accused the UGC of having abandoned its traditional role of an independent "buffer" between the Government and the universities, and of acting as the Government's agents in the destruction of Britain's university system.

The Government maintains that the universities are making a lot of fuss about a relatively small cut in their grant for home students of a little over 3 per cent over the next three years. It believes that there is far more to be gained than lost.

There is also a strong feeling among many Conservatives and large sections of the public and even among vice-chancellors and academics that a second-rate, inefficient and underfunded university life—shielded by the system of academic tenure—should have been cut out years ago.

It is interesting to note that the UGC had already decided to include in some plans for the sake of the health of the system as a whole long before the Government's unexpected announcement last December that it was abandoning its policy of "level-funding", or no more for home students, for no more for home students before that, the UGC had been asking universities to "concentrate on your strengths and not support public goods which are now never likely to reach maturity."

However, the cuts now required, which are much larger than the Government makes out, are likely (to continue the metaphor) to result in some strong shoots being removed along with the feeble limbs. Added to the 3.5 per cent cut for home students is the concurrent 10 per cent cut in total grant in respect of overseas students.

Some of that, it is true, will be recouped in the form of higher fees from overseas students; but certainly not all. It is expected that the universities' income, nearly three quarters of which comes from the Government grant, will be cut by an average of at least 11.5 per cent by 1983/84.

Salaries account for 70 per cent of universities costs and these savings will be difficult to achieve.

Some institutions will be much worse hit than others, either as a result of a deliberate decision by the UGC to make a bigger cut in their grant for home students, or because of an historical accident that gave them a high proportion of overseas students, or both.

Informed

The UGC is being used to a certain extent as a scapegoat for the universities' wrath that they should be suffering any cuts at all; but those were not the committee's decisions. Indeed, it tried to get the cuts either reduced or spread over a longer time period, but failed.

The Government decides the total grant for universities. It is meant to get the UGC's advice before taking that decision, but it does not need to heed that advice, and indeed occasionally bypasses the UGC altogether as when it decided to introduce full-cost fees for overseas students and cut the £100m "subsidy" for overseas students from the universities' grant.

However, it is the UGC that decides how to distribute the total grant. Despite the suspicion of vice-chancellors and

others, it insists that the Government does not interfere with that decision.

The Government has, of course, been kept informed of the committee's broad line of thinking on the future shape of higher education. But Mr. Carlisle, the Education Minister, was told only last week of the UGC's decision on the overall pattern of distribution of grant and students.

Dr. Edward Parkes, chairman of the UGC. Some academics claim he has not fought hard enough to protect the universities from Government cuts and interference; others say he is an excellent tactician and a superb analyst.

Others, it insists that the Government does not interfere with that decision.

The Government has, of course, been kept informed of the committee's broad line of thinking on the future shape of higher education. But Mr. Carlisle, the Education Minister, was told only last week of the UGC's decision on the overall pattern of distribution of grant and students.

In theory, the UGC offers "advice" to the Government on the grant distribution; but in practice, unbroken since the committee was first set up 62 years ago, the Government always accepts that advice without amendment.

Mr. Carlisle is said to be impressed by what the committee has done; we cannot know what he would have done had he disagreed with their plans. Some claim that the committee was "instructed" not to make a whole university, but to make a whole policy. The committee has been doing that since it was set up.

It insists that its decisions were entirely its own, and were arrived at on the basis of detailed information about the type, quality and cost of provision in each institution. This was collected from extensive "dialogues" with each university over the past two years; visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships; details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and

visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships; details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and

visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships; details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and

visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships; details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and

visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships; details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and

visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships; details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and

visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships; details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and

visits by subject sub-committees; evidence from research councils on which departments in which institutions they deemed worthy of receiving their research grants and postgraduate studentships; details of the A level qualifications of students accepted by each university in each of the 17 main subject areas; and

THE UNIVERSITY CUTS

Today each of Britain's 43 universities will receive a letter from the University Grants Committee giving details of the first major government cutback in higher-education spending this century. As the debate begins over the impact of tough government policies on university teaching, Dr. Bernard Dixon argues that for science subjects, at least, some new stringencies will do more good than harm. And Education Correspondent Diana Geddes looks at the independent role of the UGC which some academics believe has too readily agreed to do the Government's dirty work.



responsibility "to assist, in consultation with the universities and other bodies concerned, the preparation and execution of such plans for the development of the universities as may from time to time be required in order to ensure that they are fully adequate to meet national needs". No one considered the requirements in a period of contraction.

The committee consists of a full-time chairman, Dr. Edward Parkes, former vice-chancellor of City University, London, who was paid just over £30,000 a year, and 20 unpaid part-time members, including 15 senior academics. All are appointed for a renewable term of five years by the Secretary of State for Education and Science.

Selective

Other academics are appointed by the chairman to serve on the committee's 14 sub-committees. They are served by a secretariat of 90 civil servants.

It has been argued that the UGC should consist of elected representatives so that it could be more accountable. But that would also certainly stymie adventurous proposals and lead to safe, equal-misery-for-all decisions.

That would also be the likely effect of the suggestion that the UGC distribute the grant on a selective basis, if it liked, but that each university should then be allowed to decide for itself.

It is less painful if an outside body takes that kind of decision, or at least can be blamed for the decision.

After the storms have died down, the UGC believes that most universities will broadly agree to implement its proposals. It has already made clear that it expects an awful acceptance of its proposals.

Some difference of opinion over details. But it is determined that its overall plan for a new national balance of subject provision remain intact. Institutions which depart too far from the pattern suggested for them can expect to find their grants further docked next year.

The UGC does not agree that it has abandoned its role of an independent buffer or that its relationships with universities are fundamentally changed. In the past, when the system was expanding, it could afford to adopt a broadly laissez-faire philosophy for all but the most expensive subjects, it says.

However, the scale of the restructuring that the UGC is now attempting, and the detail of the advice that it is giving to individual institutions, is unprecedented. It has had to do it. It believes that the cuts are too large to impose beneficially over such a short period. However, it thinks that it has done a good job under difficult circumstances, and believes that a good system will emerge in eight to 10 years time, but not until the universities have passed through an unhappy and wasteful period of disarray and disorder.

The scientific way to decide who gets what

Among the yelps and protestations we are about to hear from academic campuses following the letter from the University Grants Committee (UGC) announcing funding cuts, none will be more agonized than those by scientists. It is not hard to understand why. Over the past decade, they have been subjected to an extraordinary mixture of uncertainty and ferment in research support.

Strategically, the time-hallowed Malthusian principle (hand out the cash and let them decide how to spend it) gave way to tight control, embodied by Lord Rothschild's customer-contractor principle enunciated in 1971 and enacted in 1972. According to that dictum, government departments were given a strong voice in determining expenditure on applied science in areas such as agriculture and health.

Today, for no clear reason, some of those comparatively new arrangements are being unscrambled.

At a tactical level, too, the research councils which channel money from central government into the laboratories, have espoused a bewildering variety of policies. Selectivity was one, "timeliness" was another. Roffins have been baffled by these twists and turns; and, disappointed by waiting for the next in a spurious sequence of policy statements, in which they have been ensnared, and bemused by stringency, followed by a 133m windfall from Mrs. Shirley Williams in 1978, and that followed by withdrawal of the money by the new Conservative Government in 1979.

Now the other arm of that dual support system, the UGC, is about to outline 15 per cent cuts over the next three years which, in view of their abrupt policy changes, will be seen as capricious and indiscriminate.

Control

So a few squeals are justified. At the same time, no one observing British science could argue that it is of such uniformly high quality that surgery is barbarous. There are many research groups just as there are those that win Nobel prizes. Post- Robbins euphoria, upon which both talent and mediocrity thrived, has no place in the 1980s, whether under the present government or any conceivable alternative.

All the more reason, then, for those who control the purse strings to make use of one objective, logical tool

which they have consistently ignored in making funding decisions in the past. For, over the past 20 years, a technique has been evolved which really does allow us to assess the quality of research. Called citation analysis, it is virtually the creation of one man, Dr. Eugene Garfield, President of the Institute for Scientific Information in Philadelphia.

Once dubbed "the guy who made a million out of footnotes", Garfield has done just that, highlighting the vast amount of information obtainable by analyzing references at the bottom of papers published in learned journals. One such insight is the ability to distinguish between the work of a novel scientist from that of a simply inept.

What citation analysis does not do is to measure the merit of biologists, astrophysicists or geneticists by counting the numbers of papers they publish. Although some young scientists are still asked to do crude tallies tell us nothing whatever about quality. They simply indicate quantity, persistence and sometimes misguided urgency in rehashing work for more than one periodical.

The point which Garfield seized upon is that science is not a solitary occupation but a social one, with people constantly building on the work of others. This means that a scientist's report will be read and used by more fellow scientists than a boring one. And the footnotes printed with every research paper provide an immediate check list of the papers that author has consulted.

If, for example, Dr. Bloog's description of deep sea currents is cited 648 times by other oceanographers during the next five years, his paper will be very useful. If it disappears without trace, it was probably a dud. Though such data must be interpreted intelligently, citation analysis provides a technique for separating science which is clever and science which is cleverly clever.

Garfield's index can even indicate likely Nobel prize winners. The sociologist, Harriet Zuckerman found that in the 1960s the average winner received at least 200 citations during the year before he or she received the honour. And two years ago, an American science writer, William Stuckey, used this method to forecast correctly the physics award to Arno Penzias and Robert Wilson.

Dr. Garfield was once ultra-cautious about employing his system to assess merit. (It has many other applications—trac-

ing the emergence of new scientific specialties, for example.) Citation indexing, he believes, is now a valid form of peer judgement that introduces a useful element of objectivity into such evaluations.

Britain's universities could certainly do with such assistance. It only because some of the criteria which are applied in science policy-making begin to look increasingly indefensible. The Oxford Chemist Professor John Anderson, for example, has claimed that one research council policy, selectivity and concentration, created bandwagons: "glamorous machines... with marvelous acceleration and very poor brakes". More recently, another scientist told me that his famous department had never had financial problems—simply, he assumed, because of the Nobel prize awarded to a predecessor many years ago.

Such simplistic efforts do not aid the case for rationality in science funding. Nor is that case understood by valid reasons surrounding citation analysis (arrogance work may be heavily cited by scientists keen to demolish it; seminal research takes time to be recognized, trivial stuff may score heavily because it contains novel experimental methods).

The question stands. Should the UGC be helping the Government to save £150m by 1983-84 (and should the research councils and UGC be spending this year) without exploring any objective measure of quality in science?

Earlier this year, seeking to answer that same question for the similarly penurious United States, Dr. Rasmus Roy of Pennsylvania University put forward his answer in the journal *Science*. It centred on a complex formula incorporating the number of papers published in respected journals, numbers of MSc and PhD degrees, and the amount of cash received from industry.

But amid today's grim economic climate, can there be any justification for declining to incorporate into decision-making the one systematic technique received from industry and purporting to indicate the government support required by a particular academic department or research unit?

Such simplistic efforts do not aid the case for rationality in science funding. Nor is that case understood by valid reasons surrounding citation analysis (arrogance work may be heavily cited by scientists keen to demolish it; seminal research takes time to be recognized, trivial stuff may score heavily because it contains novel experimental methods).

The question stands. Should the UGC be helping the Government to save £150m by 1983-84 (and should the research councils and UGC be spending this year) without exploring any objective measure of quality in science?

Such simplistic efforts do not aid the case for rationality in science funding. Nor is that case understood by valid reasons surrounding citation analysis (arrogance work may be heavily cited by scientists keen to demolish it; seminal research takes time to be recognized, trivial stuff may score heavily because it contains novel experimental methods).

DIVIDEND NOTICES

PAYMENT OF DIVIDEND

The Annual General Meeting of Shareholders held on June 24th, 1981, resolved that dividends of £1.10 per share be paid on shares held on July 1st, 1981.

Shareholders of the United Kingdom will receive, in exchange for their shares, a dividend coupon of £1.10 per share.

Payment of the above amount will be made by cheque or by direct transfer to the shareholder's bank account.

The coupons should be sent to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, where appropriate checks can be made.

Payment in respect of coupons will be subject to deduction of any tax payable by the shareholder.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

Applications for coupons should be made to the Registrar, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT, by July 1st, 1981.

PUBLIC AND EDUCATIONAL APPOINTMENTS

GREECE

Female EFL Teacher for private language school. Good contract starting 1st August. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

Teachers to teach English as a second language. Outstanding R.S.A. (J.C.E.), 2 years experience. Please send curriculum vitae to: Mrs. J. K. Smith, 100 Broad Street, London EC2M 2HT.

EDUCATIONAL

BATTISBOROUGH

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

International School. An independent, co-educational school for boys and girls, aged 3 to 18. The school is situated in a beautiful location and offers a wide range of facilities.

PUBLIC NOTICES

PASTORAL MEASURE 1968

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

The Church Commissioners have received a request from the Diocese of Bath and Wells for a pastoral measure to be made.

FLAT SHARING

FLAT SHARING

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

FLAT SHARING. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

RENTALS

RENTALS

RENTALS. 315 Bromley Rd. Share with 2 others. Good location. Call 01-295 2486.

Closing the books on the Holocaust

Bonn
As the last big Nazi extermination camp trial ended yesterday, the question arose: has full justice—if there can be any earthly justice for such appalling crimes—been done for the Holocaust?

With the verdict of life imprisonment on Hermine Ryan and prison sentences on seven other SS guards in the Majdanek trial, an era is drawing to a close. The trial in Kiel of Herr Kurt Asche, a former SS officer for deporting some 26,000 Jews from Belgium to Auschwitz, is also nearing its end. Some minor trials are still running, others may yet begin, but with only slim chances of ending with convictions.

For four decades after the Holocaust the lifespan of persecutors and persecuted is running out. Many are now dead, others too old or frail to be tried or give evidence, memories are fading, proof is increasingly difficult to find. Before long the last files will have to be closed, the Holocaust and its aftermath will pass into history.

On the one side, in the scales of justice, is the massacre of some six million Jews, and the murders of countless thousands of gypsies, political opponents, Polish intellectuals, mental defectives, Soviet prisoners of war.

On the other there are the convictions, in West Germany, of some 6,500 people, out of 87,300 formally investigated or sent for trial. Another 2,250 are still in progress.

In Austria some 13,600 people have been convicted. Allied courts, in the years immediately after the war, sentenced 4,000, mainly the principal figures. In East Germany, under Soviet supervision, some 14,000 have been convicted. In the Soviet Union 14,000, in Poland 5,000. According to West German estimates altogether some 70,000 people have been brought to trial.

The exact number of Nazi officials—the "armchair



Hermine Ryan, 61, bows her head after receiving a life sentence at Düsseldorf yesterday for her role at Majdanek. She was known as "the Mare" by inmates for the brutal kicks she gave prisoners lining up for the gas chamber.

murderers"—SS men, police, camp guards and soldiers involved in the crimes is not known. Estimates have put it anywhere between 100,000 and 200,000.

West Germany has paid Dm26,500m (£5,000m) in reparations to Israel and to individual Jews and will pay another Dm10,000m (about £2,000m) before the end of the century, though both givers and receivers know that money can never compensate for murdered families, wrecked lives, scarred bodies and minds. East Germany has paid no compensation.

On the face of it West Germany's record in bringing the criminals to justice does not look too good and there has been much criticism, particularly from

abroad. Prosecutions started late and proceeded too slowly. There are several reasons: partly it was the fault, in part, of the Allies, partly it was because of objective difficulties in gathering evidence and ensuring fair trials. But partly it is also because the Germans, like all other human beings, have not been able to see their own crimes, or those of their own kind, or as sharply as everyone else.

The Majdanek trial has illustrated all the problems involved. The nine accused are only a tiny fraction of the 1,500 people who worked at the camp. They might rightly feel it unjust that they alone should have to answer for about 200,000—maybe even a million—who died there. But as so often

has happened the others are either dead, unfit to stand trial, have been convicted in other courts, have fled to the safety of South American countries, have committed suicide, are living under false names or are simply untraceable.

It has shown up the difficulties in obtaining sufficient proof to be able to convict. The court knows perfectly well what happened in Majdanek, but 40 years after the event eyewitnesses cannot remember exactly how, where and when, for instance, a particular atrocity took place, or even who was involved.

Many witnesses have suppressed their memories, others confused them with the experiences of fellow inmates, many contradict themselves and each other,

some, overcome, at the sight of their former tormentors and the horror of their recollections, have collapsed under the strain.

The trial, like others of its kind, has not greatly moved the German public, although the screening of the film *Holocaust* aroused an interest which had previously been lacking. Dr Adalbert Rückerl, head of the Central Office for the Prosecution of Nazi Crimes, traces the attitude back to the way the Allies conducted the Nuremberg trials against the main Nazi leaders.

The Allies called them war crimes trials, although in fact they involved not only war crimes but also political crimes and sheer common sense crimes against humanity. To the Germans of the day the Nuremberg trials were the revenge of the victors and the feeling remained that Nazi crimes trials were somehow conducted against the German people. Crimes against the Jews, he says, have remained subconsciously confused in German minds with war crimes and therefore been subconsciously rated less serious.

In his report on the state of prosecutions (Ed Die Strafverfolgung von NS Verbrechen 1945-1978, C. F. Müller Juristischer Verlag Heidelberg, Karlsruhe 1979) Dr Rückerl adds that the clumsy and arbitrary denazification proceedings, when big criminals sometimes went unnoticed and unwilling collaborators were punished, did not help matters.

Then the Allies reinstated many former Nazis in public offices, many war criminals. By the time the main task of prosecuting war criminals passed to the West Germans in 1950 they had the impression that the job had been done and since the Allies had no particular reason for them to be over-zealous.

Magistrates confronted with such cases often lacked the knowledge or experience to obtain the necessary evidence. Moreover, Herr Rückerl adds, they often had difficulty in believing that

such appalling accusations could be true.

Progress was sluggish until in 1956 the chance unmasking of an SS officer involved in mass shootings of Jews in Eastern Europe woke up West Germans to the truth that many atrocious Nazi crimes were still unknown and unpunished. The 11 Land justice ministers set up the central office and the systematic work of research and prosecution began.

Maltreatment, unlawful imprisonment, plundering and similar crimes fell under the statute of limitations in 1955, manslaughter and ill-treatment which led to death were no longer punishable after 1969. Then the central office came under time pressure: new material was becoming available in Eastern Europe yet the deadline for prosecuting murder expired on May 8, 1965.

Nazi murderers could only be punished if proceedings were started before that date. So, in order to catch as many as possible, the central office formally opened proceedings against all the people who could reasonably have been present in the crimes, even though their actual involvement had not been established. This device largely explains the huge discrepancy between the number of investigations or trials and the number of convictions.

As it happened, the deadline for prosecutions was postponed until 1969, then until 1979 and then abolished completely.

Fresh evidence is still coming in to the central office in Ludwigsburg but the flow has dwindled to a trickle. The main crimes—the extermination and concentration camps, the mass shootings—have been investigated and the main culprits identified, if not brought to justice.

The new evidence usually involves episodes involving only small numbers of murderers and victims. For this reason, on top of all the others, the chance of justice being done now is extremely remote.

Patricia Clough

The piquant choice facing Mr Prior

Under heavy pressure from his right, Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, is preparing to don the mantle of reluctant legislator. It is now certain that he will introduce further—but limited—curbs on trade union power in the next session of Parliament.

The question now arises: how far will he go? While the TUC continues to sulk about the brief time (six months) allowed for representations on the Government's Green Paper on trade union immunities, various employers and business groups have been putting in their bids for fresh legal restraints on organized labour.

They range from the fantastic from the Chambers of Commerce (union-only labour contracts should be a criminal offence) to the timid (do nothing from the Industrial Society) and present Mr Prior with a satisfying array of options that will permit him to do pretty well what he likes.

It should be remembered that the Green Paper itself was a device to prevent the Government from being rushed into doing too much too quickly. It was attached to the initial exercise in labour law reform, which produced the 1980 Employment Act, to placate the militant right wingers inside the House and outside.

The discussion document device stemmed the tide, but only for a time, and Mr Prior's advisers are now saying that he has to "do something".

The well-publicized cases of Miss Joanna Harris, the Sandwell poultry inspector dismissed for refusing to join Nalco and the Walsall dinner ladies who find NUPE equally offensive, have handed the Minister a ready-made argument to hoist the level of damages awarded to those who lose jobs through the enforcement of the closed shop, and this he is expected to do.

But there are divisions amongst employers about how far he should go. The CBI argues that the Government must "as a matter of urgency" initiate further steps towards the elimination of the closed shop, whereas the engineering employers—36 per cent of whose employees are obliged to belong to a union—argue for "no significant change" while the 1980 Act is on trial.

The CBI says that its internal consultation exercise produced widespread opposition to the closed shop, but apart from the well-known examples quoted above it is hard put to offer recent cases of abuse. The best they could offer at recent briefings was a hint that the shipping employers are unhappy about the closed shop deal with the National Union of Seamen following their recent dispute. It looks very much as though this is a human rights issue rather than an industrial issue, though none the less potent for that.

Engineering employers and the CBI are on common ground when it comes to opposing union-only labour contracts. This complaint has surfaced with increasing frequency in public (usually local authority) contracts requiring firms applying for tenders to employ only unionized labour are comparatively rare. It is explained that "gentlemen's agreements" on this score are more common, and these will be suppressed with difficulty.

However, it is a safe bet that Mr Prior is ready to legislate on both these fronts, and the exact form of his next Bill will be determined after a further round of consultation with the main protagonists, this time face-to-face. The Employment Secretary wants to form a view about the fundamental priorities underlying some of the more optimistic dreams of fancy in the written evidence.

What is much less certain at this stage is his attitude to some very astute proposals from the Engineering Employers' Federation. The 6,000 firms belonging

to the EEF want Government action against the increasingly sophisticated selective strike weapon wielded by the unions. As industry becomes more reliant upon a few highly-trained technologists in charge of computers and similarly-vulnerable equipment, so grows the power of a few to disrupt the many.

To combat this selective stoppage strategy—used increasingly in the civil service dispute—manufacturing employers argue that firms should be able to retaliate against localized strikes in one key area of the workforce by laying off other employees, whether or not their work is affected.

Similar powers are being sought in respect of any general paralysis of the economy caused by strikes among miners, dockers, lorry drivers and the like. Engineering firms would also like to be able to decide who to take back in such circumstances, and such a facility would prompt greater anxieties among shop stewards already unnerved by the successful sacking of BL convenor Derek Robinson.

The EEF further argues that while curbs on union immunities may be necessary, these are not the most effective. Engineering employers are rooted in the world of manufacturing industry, they are not the most effective. Engineering employers are rooted in the world of manufacturing industry, they are not the most effective. Engineering employers are rooted in the world of manufacturing industry, they are not the most effective.

Effectively, the EEF is seeking to direct the Employment Secretary towards an industrial option rather than a political option. They think he should hit the unions' basic ability to mount effective industrial action rather than the superficially more attractive target of the closed shop.

Mr Prior's dilemma is that clobbering the closed shop will satisfy many of the political critics of his "witness" over union law, but it would have minimal impact on the way industry wins orders and makes profits.

Even the acting TUC leader Mr Alex Kison has some embarrassingly public misgivings about the closed shop, and does not see the advantages of other union leaders could be used to advantage so that reforms in this shabby corner of industrial relations are pushed through without too much aggressive reaction from the TUC.

But the industrial option outlined by the engineering employers—which has nothing of the media glamour associated with rebellion against the whithering tyranny of the closed shop—will be seen instantly by union activists for what it is, a fundamental undermining of their ability to harm industry at minimal cost to employees. It will attract a reaction accordingly.

If he chooses to go for this option, Mr Prior can expect proportionately greater opposition from the TUC, whose leaders are actively engaged in talks with the Shadow Cabinet on draft legislation to repeal the Employment Act. Ironically, it is the EEF that wants to see a "debilitating struggle" in industry caused by the wearying enactment-repeal cycle of Tory-Labour legislation.

One cannot help but feel that Mr Prior, canny politician as he is, already has his eye on the next election and on laws that can be defended on a public platform as beneficial to the public good. The 1971 Industrial Relations Act was not only a disaster for industrial relations, it was an electoral millstone round the Tories' necks. And that is why Mr Prior will only go as far as he has to.

Paul Routledge
Labour Editor

Henry Fairlie

Who will leap through the curtain in Mr Reagan's Supreme Court?

legal barriers to racial equality one by one, the Conservative detested it. They called for the impeachment of the Chief Justice. Using all his skills as a puzzled Englishman, the Justices feel that it is safe for them to pray to the Almighty, since they believe that it is they who are the supreme beings.

In spite of the occasional attempt by someone like Mr Rob Woodward to "expose" the Supreme Court by reporting the title-tattle of law clerks after hours, it retains its authority and its majesty even though its functions place it constantly at the centre of not only legal but constitutional and even political controversy. If the Founding Fathers had not invested it the constitution and country would have been undermined.

Even when its term has ended, its mighty decisions still come. Only this week it has pronounced on the protection of the First Amendment does not reach to people who reveal the names of American spies abroad. In doing so, it has struck down the previous decisions of both the United States District Court and the United States Court of Appeals, by a 7-2 decision. Congress can now proceed with legislation to protect American spies.

When the court, beginning in 1954 with *Brown v. Board of Education*, destroyed the



Justice Potter Stewart: opening the way for Reagan appointments.

most of them is like that of Justice Thurgood Marshall, aged 72, who says: "I'm serving out my term. And it's a life term." But some may weaken or even die in the next four years. It would then not be only the replacement of Justice Stewart which might move the court to what the *New York Times* called a "fading distance" from "the mainstream of social thought".

Mr Reagan said during his campaign that he would look for jurists who share his general philosophy, while reflecting the pledge in the Republican platform to appoint judges who will vote "right" on family matters. Nomination to the vacancy of the court will be examined closely to see exactly how he treats the line between the first (acceptable) and second (unacceptable) positions.

It was characteristic of Justice Stewart that, having dissented from many of the court's rulings in the 1960s on political equality and criminal law, he nonetheless held later that these decisions ought not to be reversed just because the court's membership had changed, because its own precedents deserved more respect. It was also typical that he could say in a fair holding decision:

"At the very least, the freedom that Congress is empowered to secure under the 13th Amendment includes the freedom to buy what every white man can buy, the right to live wherever a white man can live. If Congress cannot say that being a free man means this much, then the 13th Amendment is a promise the nation cannot keep." It is precisely that voice, from a

judge inclined to be conservative, which many fear may now be lost.

But the emergence of a clear conservative majority on the Supreme Court might have one good, if unintentional, influence. There are now 20 Bills before Congress, introduced by conservatives, designed to limit the court's powers. They are intended to exclude such issues as the legality of abortion, the reading of prayers in school, and the busing of schoolchildren, from the jurisdiction of the court.

This could be the most extended Congressional assault on the Supreme Court since the 1950s, and there is now no Lyndon Johnson in authority to stem it by Parliamentary ruses. As representative Robert W. Kastenmeier of the House Judiciary Committee has said, these Bills would make members of Congress "the sole judge of what the constitution is". That is not what was intended by those who wrote it.

It is true that the words of the constitution on this matter are not at all clear, and their meaning has never been argued and fully tested in the Supreme Court. But the meaning of the constitution is not to be found only in its own words, but in the intentions of the Founding Fathers as these are revealed both in their de-

bates at the time, and in the Federalist papers of Hamilton and Madison and Jay.

These make it clear that it was never the purpose to give to Congress the constitutional supremacy which is now being claimed for it. But no less does the whole experience of the country argue against it. The balance of the constitution, held so delicately between its three branches, would be disastrously upset. The constitution itself would become subject to the whims of Congressional and public opinion from year to year.

Only a handful of the court's most recent decisions show how far its necessary jurisdiction reaches. It has ruled that individual states are free to permit the televising of criminal trials. It has said that Federal "Bill of Rights" for the retarded is only advisory and does not obligate the States to fulfill it. It has said that the Federal Government must protect the health and safety of workers in private industry.

The last of these is a challenge to President Reagan's attempt to dismantle the Federal regulation of industry, and is therefore disliked by conservatives. But equally the court has just ruled that the closing of a street in a white area which forces blacks to make a detour round it is constitutional, and this is liked by conservatives. So it leans this way and that in its complex task.

At least it did, while Justice Stewart was there. This is the worry caused by his retirement, and why the news of who will replace him is awaited with anxiety. Long after President Reagan has gone, after all, the Justices whom he appoints will still be there.

Breaking down the Pall Mall sex barrier

A poet and, as they describe themselves, "two large, bossy females" from the Social Democratic Party are among the first nine women to be proposed as members for the Reform Club in Pall Mall. The club voted to admit women at the end of April after prolonged discussion and threats of large-scale resignations from the club's old guard.

To judge by the number of males who have signed the candidates' book in support of them, they are not short of friends in the beautiful building designed by Sir Charles Barry, the man who built the Houses of Parliament.

The nine include Wendy Perriam, poet and novelist; Ethel Wix, Commissioner of Income Tax; Lesley Bygrave, public-relations director and vice-president international of Burson-Marsteller; and Celia Goodhart and Ruth Levy, regional organizers for the Social Democrats at their Queen Anne Street headquarters in Westminster. The Secretary General of the Anglo-German Foundation for the Study of Industrial Society is also on the list.

Oliver Stutchbury, the former GLC Labour alderman and "supporter of lost causes" seems to have been particularly assiduous in searching out lady members: he is the proposer for both Ruth Levy and Celia Goodhart, who wins the

distinction of having the first female name in the Reform's candidates' book.

None of the women I spoke to yesterday was a member of any other London club. "I am not a clubby person," said Ruth Levy. "I'm 45 and I rather thought of my grandchildren and how it might affect their lives. It's a bit like Everest; I did it because it's there."

Lesley Bygrave, 33, was proposed by John Whitehorn, brother of Katharine. Ms Bygrave said she was not worried about any adverse reaction from the old guard. "I was there for lunch the other day, and everyone was very pleasant," she said. "Of course, I shall take friends there, but I intend to use the club for business, as well. The club has a lovely atmosphere. I don't think it will change much now with women members. Women should be pleased that they have been admitted. But it would be a bit of a cheek if we immediately changed things."

Each woman has to be interviewed by the club's committee before an election can take place, but no difficulties are likely.

Bargain basement

The *New Statesman*, whose fortunes seem to have revived recently (it is now trading almost at break-even, after losses amounting to £300,000 over the past three years), has had a stroke of luck. Rummaging around in its basement recently, a young member of the staff unearthed 32 prints of sketches by master car-

THE TIMES DIARY



The rich baritone voice of Dr John Howard, secretary of the British Medical Association, is rarely heard at the labyrinthine proceedings of the "doctors' parties" in Brighton where the BMA holds its annual representative meetings. But on July 29 the good doctor will abandon his bedside motto voice diffidence to sing at the royal wedding as a member of the Bach Choir, of which Prince Charles is patron.

toonist David Low, completed between 1926 and 1933. The NS now plans to publish four of these—Lloyd George, Albert Einstein, Lord Keynes and H. G. Wells—in the magazine in the autumn. The originals, about 9,000, will be available for a few pounds each. They include Churchill, Augustus John, Marie Stopes and Ramsay MacDonald.

Sharif's style

Omar Sharif, the well-known Egyptian bridge player, has dropped into London for a rest before flying to the Seychelles for the arduous task of making a television documentary about the island.

his achievements a barrister's qualification, an international career and the fact that he has lived down a reputation for being too clever by half, says that choral singing is now his only hobby. Every Monday he is out rehearsing with choir with which Prince Charles sings from time to time. The Prince, Howard says, has an equally fine baritone voice and would cruise through the three-yearly test that members have to take.

The mutual admiration is just as well because next week the Prince will become the BMA's President in its 150th year.



stable at Chantilly has seven or eight thoroughbreds. He is looking forward to whiling away the summer in Deauville playing in the bridge festival before getting stuck into the racing season and gambling at the casino. There are, apparently, no romantic entanglements on the horizon. Sharif says he is happy with his present bachelor life and keen to "live a normal life". Quite.

Hockney ablaze

David Hockney appeared even more relaxed and colourful than usual last night. At the private view for his exhibition, *The Artist's Eye*, at the National Gallery, he outshone even the girl with four-tones hair and an emerald green bow tie, his shirt was in a pierrot design and his shoes were green, brown, yellow and red.

Just back from his trip to China with Stephen Spender, he told me he had taken 2,500 photographs and had some marvellous material for a book (Spender will edit his journal to accompany Hockney's paintings and drawings based on the photos). His search for the Bradford of China had failed, he said, but he had managed to track down his favourite contemporary Chinese artist, a man called Teng, in the mountainous Kuei-Lin area. To begin with, the Chinese painter was him some crayons he wasn't using, the old man grasped his hand in gratitude and immediately drew two beautiful cats which Hockney with him.

the names of all MPs who died in the last war are recorded in decorative scroll.

A page is turned over every day. At the top of yesterday's scroll was the name: "Lieut. Col. Victor Alexander Cazalet, Royal Artillery," who was MP for Clippertonham. He died in the same aircraft as General Sikorski near Gibraltar in July 4, 1943, and was the liaison officer between the British Government and the Free Polish regime at that time.

A further coincidence: Mr Rhodes James is the author of the biography of Victor Cazalet.

Pacific memories

Vitus Bering, the explorer who gave his name to the narrow stretch of water dividing the Soviet Union and America, was born 300 years ago this month, and in Moscow and Copenhagen they are setting ready to celebrate the anniversary of this Danish seafarer enrolled by Peter the Great as an officer in the Russian Navy.

An enormous Russian sailing ship is setting sail for Denmark with a crew of students to take part in the festivities. Its billowing sails cover more than 4,000 square yards, and the ship can skim over the water at 17 knots.

An island off the far-east coast of the USSR, named after Bering, has been turned into an open-air museum. Bering was shipwrecked and died there in 1741, after his discovery of the Pacific coast of America.

Peter Watson



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

£1,000m AND STILL NOT PROVEN

A thousand million pounds is a great deal of public money at the best of times. A thousand million pounds expended during a period of increasing economic austerity on a programme whose true scope was known only to a Cabinet Committee of five ministers is a scandal by anybody's standards, even if the sum was spread over ten years and devoted to an enterprise as sensitive as the British strategic nuclear deterrent.

To gauge the political magnitude of the Chevaline improvement to the Polaris missile system in public expenditure terms, one need only consult recent newspaper headlines. Last week the Government experienced sharp resistance in the Commons to proposed economic cuts in the BBC's external services that will save £3m next year. On a larger scale, cuts planned for the country's prize university system in the next three years could be absorbed three times over by the Chevaline budget.

It is right to subject the Polaris improvement programme to an opportunity cost test as its necessity was questioned from the start by some in Whitehall who accept without reservation the need for Britain to remain a nuclear power. News that the Chevaline system has still to work properly after ten years' effort and all that money makes it look like one of the worst handled weapons procurements since 1945.

Even the most rudimentary parliamentary and public scrutiny of the project was impossible until January 1980 when Mr Francis Pym, then Secretary of State for Defence, gave details of Chevaline to the Commons and brought together for the first time pieces of expenditure that had been hidden away under various headings in the Defence Estimates, to produce the global sum of £1,000m. The ministerial statement came nearly six years too late. By the criterion of parliamentary accountability the proper moment for its delivery was April 1974 after Sir Harold Wilson's Cabinet Committee decided, on the basis of questionable evidence, to authorise an expenditure of £250m to ensure that the Royal Navy's Polaris missiles would be able to menace Moscow, despite its anti-ballistic missile shield, throughout the 1980s.

From the point of view of Parliament and the taxpayer, to be presented with a bill for £1,000m after six years of spiralling decay in the country's industrial base, social service provision and, it must be added, its conventional weapons programmes, is unacceptable, especially for a non-proven weapon system of questionable value.

If ever there were a candidate for a thorough investigation by the Commons Public Accounts Committee it is Chevaline. The indications are that the Ministry

of Defence would resist such a move on security grounds, arguing that its deterrent files are too sensitive to be filled by the Comptroller and Auditor General's staff. To do the ministry justice, there does seem to be a willingness to acknowledge a dire breakdown in the financial control of Chevaline in the mid-1970s, and to accept the merit of a rigorous internal inquiry, commissioned to prepare a "fund of experience" report to prevent the repetition of costly mistakes in future procurements.

The Public Accounts Committee, however, should assert its rights in the matter as the House's tried and trusted watchdog. It has made a start, as minutes released last week show. Sir David Cardwell, Chief of Defence Procurement, appeared before it and disclosed that the votes into which the costs of Chevaline were subsumed were "continually under the scrutiny of the Exchequer and Audit Department". There cannot, therefore, be any real barrier to a special investigation by the Comptroller and Auditor General on security or any other grounds as his staff have already had access to the Chevaline books. With the prospect of a further £5,000-£6,000m being spent on Trident, the successor system to Polaris, over the next 15 years, the lessons of Chevaline need to be drawn and made public as soon as possible.

THE EEC LOOKS OUTWARDS

Lord Carrington will presumably discover in Moscow on Monday whether there are any prospects of success for the European Community's proposal of a peace conference on Afghanistan. The proposal, made formally yesterday at the summit conference in Luxembourg, offers a means of ending the fighting in Afghanistan, and an honourable way out for the Soviet Union. If they want to withdraw their forces, this is how they could do it. But everything depends on whether Moscow now feels that enough is enough, and that there is more to be gained from a planned withdrawal than from continuing to fight it out with the Afghan rebels. So it will be Lord Carrington's task to sound them out on their intentions, and find out whether they are really prepared to come to a political settlement which would be acceptable to the other parties concerned.

However, there is no evidence yet that the Soviet Union would like to give up its hold on Afghanistan, though plenty of past evidence that it likes to take part in ritual "peace offensives" to muzzle diplomatic criticism when that threatens to get too sharp.

When they originally moved into Afghanistan in December, 1979, responding to the insti-

bility in a small country on their border which had long been under their influence, they clearly miscalculated both the hostility this would arouse in the rest of the world and the degree of resistance to be expected in Afghanistan itself. They are now saddled with a continuing war with rebels who are increasingly well armed and organized. And they are having to bear the odium of appearing before the world as a great power trying to stifle a small and valiant neighbour, which has affected relations not only with the West but with the Islamic world.

The Community's proposal is based on a British initiative, now adopted by the Ten as a whole. It is designed to respect Soviet sensitivities in two ways. By concentrating on the issue of external intervention in the first phase, it would meet the Soviet groundless claim that they were responding to a threat from outside Afghanistan; and by excluding the Kabul regime from the first phase, it would sidestep the question of whether or not the regime really represents Afghanistan. In making these suggestions, the Community is not giving up its own view, which is that the only outside intervention was that of the Soviet Union, and that the Kabul regime is nothing more than a puppet. It is simply

proposing a framework within which to try to work out a satisfactory settlement.

A genuinely neutral and non-aligned Afghanistan would be a very different state of affairs from the present one, in which some 85,000 Soviet troops are engaged in trying to subjugate the country, in which Pakistan is constantly afraid that the violence might spill over the border, and in which the long run Afghanistans might be used as a jumping-off point for Soviet adventurism farther afield.

This plan has come to fruition just at the moment when Britain is taking over the presidency of the Community's Council of Ministers. It also comes at a time when the other major EEC initiative in foreign policy — in the Middle East — has been slowed down, partly because of a change of emphasis in France with the change of government there. Afghanistan is just the sort of issue that the Community ought to take up if it is to carry its proper weight in world affairs — provided its eyes are wide open to the political implications of its actions. Moscow, after all, the initiative does not require the withdrawal of even one Soviet soldier before the diplomats would start to congregate to Islamabad.

FRAGILE AFRICAN UNITY

King Hassan of Morocco has provided the Organisation of African Unity with a rare opportunity to demonstrate that it can appear as united as its title suggests it ought to be.

Since its foundation nearly twenty years ago, in the aftermath of de-colonization, the OAU has had to contend with innumerable territorial disputes between African states. High on the list has been the question of the Western Sahara, once a colony of Spain, and subsequently fought over by Morocco, Mauritania, Algeria and, since 1973, the Polisario Front, which claims to represent the Saharan people themselves and has established the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic (SADR) in areas under its control.

What King Hassan evidently feared — with good reason — was that at this year's summit of the OAU in Nairobi, the Polisario Front would be able to capitalize on increasing international acceptance of the SADR by making a successful application for membership of the OAU. In the event, the Moroccan leader turned the tables on the Polisario by announcing that he accepted the long-standing OAU proposal for a referendum in the disputed territory, to register what the Saharans themselves want. This agreement seems likely to enhance King Hassan's standing at

a time when he is facing considerable internal troubles, including this week's serious rioting in Casablanca.

There is, however, a general awareness in Africa — and especially in North Africa — that rejoicing should be muted. At best, the idea of a referendum has been accepted in principle, there is a long way to go before it can be carried out. There is no agreement, for example, on how exactly the territory of Western Sahara should be defined, nor is equally important — on who is entitled to vote. The Moroccans would like to have the referendum on the census taken by the Spanish before their departure, since this would be weighted toward those areas settled by Moroccans. The Polisario, by contrast, want the poll to include the Saharan refugees who have fled to Algeria, and who support the guerrillas' struggle for independence. The Polisario, despite King Hassan's coup, still have a great deal of support in the OAU, and are in any case likely to go on fighting whether the referendum is held or not.

A further cause for unease is the fact that the Moroccan success in Nairobi was at least partly bought at the price of concessions to the Libyans. Colonel Gaddafi's adventurist

and often irresponsible policies have hitherto made him something of a pariah in Africa and the Middle East. The most recent in a long line of outrageous actions was the Libyan invasion of Chad. Few states in North Africa have been more virulent in their criticism of Colonel Gaddafi over Chad and other issues than Morocco. But at Nairobi, the Libyans were active in helping King Hassan to achieve his diplomatic victory, and were instrumental in bringing about an atmosphere of reconciliation.

In return, the Nairobi summit took an unexpectedly lenient view of the Libyan presence in Chad, referring only vaguely to the desirability of replacing "foreign troops" with an international force at some future date. More dramatically, the OAU leaders agreed that next year's summit should be held in Tripoli, thus granting Colonel Gaddafi at a stroke a respectability and standing he has not in fact earned. The hope, expressed by some OAU members, that the responsibility of hosting the OAU might somehow transform the Libyan leader into a statesmanlike figure is not shared by others, and will strike many as naive. The cracks appeared over in the name of unity this year at Nairobi are unlikely to remain hidden for long next year in Tripoli.

Modern morality

From Mrs Katharine Watson
Sir, May I, through your columns, express solidarity with all those who may have felt dismay at the news on your front page yesterday (June 25) that it is now apparently to be considered "bad form" to "disapprove" of what we used to call sexual immorality.

Our two daughters and our foster daughter, aged 14, 17 and 18 — who, I think it would be fair to say, are intelligent, lively, beautiful, talented and happy young girls — all firmly intend to remain virgins until they marry. So do very many of their friends.

This is very far from being the result of sheltered ignorance. We have held it as a principle that one should always speak the truth to a child. Accordingly, they have long known exactly how most of contemporary society conducts itself in sexual matters. But they have also been encouraged to understand the

real, inner significance of that act of self-giving which we call "sex". And they can very well see for themselves, living here in London, the human, spiritual and social consequences of current mores.

They have not been allowed to "go out with boys" until they have reached the age (18 for the eldest, 17 for the next, not yet for the third) when their understanding and judgment have matured and their emotions have stabilized. After the sort of initial battle all parents will know about ("But so-and-so is allowed to X, Y and Z; answer 'So what?'"), they have accepted this firmly and — they now tell us — gratefully. I might add that none of us has stopped them being perfectly at ease in any rational company.

To all those parents and families who, like we did, were deeply troubled whether they believed, or "knew with their inwardly believes", to "knew with their inwardly believes" in matters of sexual morality, I would like to say — No, you don't have to bend to what "everybody thinks". And your lives will be much happier and richer if you stick to your guns. You are not at all alone.

Yours faithfully
KATHARINE WATSON,
49 Airedale Ave,
Chiswick, W4.
June 26.

The Dreyfus case
Sir, Mr P. C. Hanson's intelligent article in this morning's edition (June 27) harboured an error which should be corrected. The French officer, Esterhazy, who played a disreputable role in the Dreyfus case, was not a Jew, but a Catholic.

Yours etc.,
ROBERT J. CLARK,
309 Brownhill Road,
Catford, SE5.

Pitfalls ahead of Stansted inquiry

From Mr Maurice Ash
Sir, Sir Colin Buchanan (June 22) has accurately described the ultimate in confusion toward which the Stansted inquiry is moving. However, he blames the British Airports Authority for this impending debacle — as also for the contempt into which the process must fall — whereas the reasons lie elsewhere. They lie, in the first place, in the quasi-secret interdepartmental investigation of the problem, which led to the Government's choice of Stansted. This secretive procedure flew in the face of recommendations for improving it from this association and others, arising from the lessons of Widescale and similar major issues, for the preliminary investigation of such cases. This chosen course of action, in turn, apparently sought to avoid any repetition of the fiasco of the Roskill inquiry into a third London airport, with a consequent policy never again to repeat the machinery of planning inquiry commission, which exists to deal with cases of this kind.

That fiasco, however, stemmed from Roskill's naive dependence on the technical advice of the Civil Aviation Authority — a naïveté due to the notion that there must be "correct" (ie, quantitative) answers to all our problems. The present administration has simply substituted the infallibility of its own wisdom for that discredited technique, and is now falling into the same confusions.

Beyond these procedural questions, however, there is the enduring substance of the matter. This lies in the virtual incomprehensibility of the very concept of a third London airport. This concept takes London to be a monolithic entity, which has long since ceased to be. What meaning, then, can such a "London" have for the peaceful countryside of north-west Essex? London, in fact, is no simple entity centred in one location. It has become a diverse region in its own right, each section of which requires its own air transport services. If planning has any value, surely it is to bring some comprehensible order out of this kind of urban chaos.

The selfish interests of the air travel business should no longer be allowed to distort, as they have hitherto, the emerging pattern of the Greater London region. Incredibly, at the last, Sir Colin proposes that the problem should be handed back to those same interests to solve. The problem, however, is one of planning, or it is nothing. It will remain unresolved just so long as planning is ignored or traduced, for it remains the indispensable function of planning to settle the fourfold should take.

Yours faithfully,
MAURICE ASH,
Chairman of the Executive,
Town and Country Planning
Association,
37 Carlton House Terrace, SW1.
June 25.

Role of planners

From Mr Peter Murray
Sir, Mr Owen Luder, President of the Royal Institute of British Architects, is reported as saying: "An uncertain society, such as we have in this country at the moment, will be reflected in uncertain architecture." (The Times, June 26.)

What greater evidence could there be to support his remark than your report on the same page that the architect Sir James Stirling, Chairman of the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1981, has said: "Extensively reconsider" the elevations of his design for the Turner Museum.

While neither being a strident critic of the planning system, nor even a fervent admirer of Mr Stirling's architecture, I am appalled that an architect who is believed by many, particularly overseas, to be the country's leading designer and has received the prestigious American Pritzker Prize and the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, should be censured in this way.

The planning system has a role in controlling the pace of the problem is that it also, frequently, destroys the good. The result is not merely uncertainty, but mediocrity. Give them a paintbrush and palette and the members of even a fervent admirer of Mr Stirling's architecture, I am appalled that an architect who is believed by many, particularly overseas, to be the country's leading designer and has received the prestigious American Pritzker Prize and the Royal Gold Medal for Architecture, should be censured in this way.

Yours faithfully,
PETER MURRAY,
52 Ebury Street, SW6.
June 26.

Election recounts
From Mr Barry Henderson, MP for East Fife (Conservative)

Sir, In your report today (June 26) on the preliminaries for the Warrington by-election, reference is made to the concern of officials "that the plethora of fringe candidates could lead to recounts to establish whether deposits had been lost."

I have taken part in an election count when this question arose and the returning officer ruled that the purpose of an election was to choose a member of Parliament and that recounts could only be held to determine the return of a deposit was not therefore a legitimate ground for a recount.

Yours faithfully,
BARRY HENDERSON,
House of Commons.
June 26.

Aid for the elderly

From Professor John Brocklehurst and others
Sir, "Elderly people last year received less charitable aid than animals" (The Times Special Report, June 17). How sad it is, particularly in this, the International Year of the Disabled, the disabilities are there, those anxious to research them are there and the dividends are immeasurable for our 10 million pensioners, their families and friends, our hospitals and our GPs and nurses.

First, the case of Dr John Bodkin Adams in 1957 (cause of death under anaesthesia in terminal illness); and secondly the case of R. V. Grant in 1947 (serious libel must go beyond the mere engineering of ill-will and involve actual public disorder). What is especially interesting about R. V. Grant, which concerned a disgust-

Getting Britain into industrial shape

From Mr Charles Morrison, MP for Penzance (Conservative), and Mr William Bennion, MP for Buckingham (Conservative)
Sir, Lord Cranborne (The Times, June 29) is quite right. Discussion of the role of the state in industry and constitutional reform should now be foremost amongst our deliberations, and discussion should be followed by parliamentary and government action.

If British industry is to compete successfully in the future with other countries a much closer partnership with government, such as already exists so successfully in France and Germany, will have to be developed. Likewise, if Parliament is to provide the stability which is a prerequisite for the establishment of a continually sound economy there must be a constitutional revolution.

Our oft-repeated claim that we are the most politically sophisticated people in the world increasingly is belied by events. It can be restructured only very slowly we set about reforming our constitutional and political system so that it may be able to react much more effectively to the demands which are now placed upon it. Both of these have a clear connection with "old-fashioned Tory horse sense".

Otherwise, however, Lord Cranborne's judgment on the article by Sir Charles Morrison (The Times, June 26) was unduly harsh. The latter's call to the Conservative Party for "unity of purpose aimed at the achievement of a common set of objectives, and based on a constructive debate, should be well taken. His highlighting of the immediate threats and opportunities, his suggestions for coping with them, and for adding to the government's "swallow" to which he rightly refers, provide a good starting point for debate and action. Now is the time for that to happen.

Yours faithfully,
CHARLES MORRISON,
WILLIAM BENNION,
House of Commons,
June 29.

From Professor John Hutchinson
Sir, The fault in Chris Patten's otherwise laudable prescription (June 26) for industrial recovery is that he would leave trade union reform to the gods; but if the gods do not oblige, there will be no recovery. The fault in turn with many proposals for trade union reform is that they are punitive and narrowly conceived, without any appeal to equity or the larger ends.

We need a greater design to professionalize British industrial management, involve the worker in efficiency and profits, recapitalize the management, remove the unemployed, refurbish the Constitution and unify the nation; so much is widely believed if not yet told on the mountain. We also need trade union reform intended not to punish or smother but to make it more responsive to the pragmatic and industrial patriotism of its

Members.
Yours faithfully,
JOHN HUTCHINSON,
24 John Islip Street,
SW1.
June 30.

World service

From Mr John Le Carré
Sir, At a moment when, thanks to the failure of diplomacy, we are spending £33.7m a day (and rising) on defence, it is surprising that we are getting value for the Foreign Office is aiming to save £3m a year by cutting BBC foreign language broadcasts to three of the most important unaligned countries of the world — Somalia, Cuba and Brazil. At a saving of £10,000, which is a fraction of the cost of keeping a very average ambassador in the style to which he is not accustomed, they are also disconnecting Malta. By whose authority? There are we to believe it is not worth one tenth of our daily defence expenditure to be revered as the distributors of sober, accurate and impartial news to our own countries who are otherwise without it?

Does the Foreign Office itself believe that the pulp distributed by its information services and spokesmen commands the respect of the same response, let alone the same audience? Have we forgotten that two years ago the Foreign Office ordered cuts in the Turkish broadcasts, only to come running back a year later, asking for them to be expanded?

The BBC's foreign language broadcasts achieve something which goes far beyond the capacity of any foreign office. They enter the homes of thousands of ordinary people. They inform and educate. They set standards of objectivity. They inspire gratitude and even, now and then, actual love, as an traveller to those regions can establish for himself.

Really, it is obscene to imagine that the Foreign Office, whose emissaries have scant contact, at best, with the ordinary people of the countries to which they are accredited, should presume to sit in judgment over our most effective, popular and trusted spokesmen. If Mrs Thatcher is looking to bring reason to bureaucracy, let her do it here, and sharply. Better to shed an embassy or two, and slim a few more than jack up real ambassadors.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN LE CARRE,
c/o Farquharson's,
Bell House,
Bell Yard, WC2.
June 29.

From Mr Gordon Waterfield
Sir, May I concentrate on the particular unwisdom of the Government's announced intention to cut out the BBC Somali Service.

1. We need to maintain the friendship of the Somalis; over generations there have been strong links with the British. The Somalis inhabit an area in the Horn of Africa which is of great strategic importance especially in view of the need to protect oil traffic from the Gulf states. The realization of the importance of Somalia to the West has been increasing year by year since the Russians infiltrated the Horn of Africa, yet the British Government fails to recognize the great effect for friendship and understanding that broadcasting can have, nor how essential such a link with the people is in times of crisis.

2. We are the only Western country to broadcast for India, to broadcast in Somali. The cost of two half-hours daily by a staff of nine is only £170,000 a year, and if the wavelengths are relinquished the Russians or the Ethiopians or the Ethiopians and Aden, will move into them.

3. The British Government is working to try to achieve greater stability in the Middle East, Asia and Africa, and to that end should be increasing the volume of its language broadcasts instead of cutting them. They are a very necessary supplement to armaments expenditure, and far cheaper. Yours faithfully,
GORDON WATERFIELD,
83 North Road,
Hythe,
Kent.
June 27.

Case of PC Olds

From Mr C. H. Rolph
Sir, I did not want to take up your space, and I suppose I hoped no one else would, in discussing the importance of jury verdicts, their citation in textbooks, and what validity they may have as distinct from the judicial summings-up which produce (or anyway precede) them. But since someone has, and I'm genuinely alarmed that it should be (of all people) Professor J. C. Smith (June 24), I have further space, to challenge his assertion that jury verdicts don't get into textbooks. They do get in, usually bearing the rather derogatory label "unreported", and in consequence they are occasionally invoked both for persuasive argument in court and in the fleshing-out of written "counsel's opinions" before any court proceedings are taken.

Here are two valuable examples, both of which I deliberately take from the work of Professor Smith himself: they are in the admirable Smith & Hogan's Criminal Law; and both, happily for my purpose, concern acquittals.

First, the case of Dr John Bodkin Adams in 1957 (cause of death under anaesthesia in terminal illness); and secondly the case of R. V. Grant in 1947 (serious libel must go beyond the mere engineering of ill-will and involve actual public disorder). What is especially interesting about R. V. Grant, which concerned a disgust-

Index-linked, but strike-bound

From Mr P. J. A. Smith
Sir, You publish today (June 29) a notice from the Paymaster General. It says that civil and other public service pensioners (of whom I am one) are to have their pensions cut by a strike of computer staff. Instead of receiving index-linked pensions we are, for the duration of the strike, to receive no pensions at all, and many of us will doubtless be obliged to incur heavy interest charges on overdrafts.

This action by our former colleagues will, of course, give the utmost satisfaction to the public at large, for whom "index-linked" and "civil servant" have become terms of abuse. Their cheers for the PMG's computer staff will be loud, hearty, and derisive.

The Government's conduct of industrial relations with the service has, in my opinion, been remarkably inept, but I am impelled to conclude that the Civil Service unions can still see them lessons in ineptitude.

Yours faithfully,
P. J. A. SMITH,
7 The Strand,
Rye,
East Sussex,
June 29.

From Mr Henry Plesants
Sir, I was booked on June 2 to fly to Boston on British Airways flight 277 to Boston and Washington, departing Heathrow at 11.45, arriving in Boston at 13.30, where I was to pick up my car and drive the two hours to my family in New Hampshire.

We were loaded on time; then came "industrial action" by flight controllers. We sat, loaded, all 400 of us, for three hours, then departed for Boston by a circuitous route east to Holland, then north to Stavanger and Bergen, then west over Iceland, Greenland and Labrador. By the time we neared Boston the crew's allowable working time was running out, so we overflew Boston, arriving in Dulles Airport, Washington, at 18.00.

Boston-bound passengers were, in due course, reloaded on the return flight to Boston and London, and arrived in Boston at 22.00, almost nine hours late, and necessitating, in my case, an overnight stay in Boston costing, with taxis, hotels and meals, about £35. The inconvenience and cost to me was nothing compared with that caused to passengers with connecting flights from Boston.

Such disruption to individuals and airlines, of course, are multiplied now by hundreds of thousands, which is why I write.

Almost daily I pass the Passport Office in Petty France and see the official pickets standing idly by the rail and road. And now we read that the London Ambulance Service are threatening a strike without providing for emergency cover. The question I ask, then, as a long-time American resident of London, is not what is happening to the British economy but what is happening to British character? Yours faithfully,
HENRY PLEASANTS,
Roebeck House,
Palace Street, SW1.
June 23.

Instalment plan

From Mr R. S. Frost
Sir, On July 1 farmers, builders and other businesses are due to pay the second instalment of their 1980/81 income tax.

These same people are in the main entitled to repayments of VAT which they are not getting because of the strike by Customs and Excise officers.

The Chancellor has indicated that firms may withhold payment to the Revenue of their PAYE liabilities whilst VAT repayments are not being made. This is a very serious matter. Would it not be right and proper for him to make a similar arrangement in regard to income tax and corporation tax?

Yours faithfully,
REX S. FROST,
The Bridge,
Taunton,
Somerset.
June 16.

West Indians in school

From Mrs Sarah Goodwin
Sir, Mrs Best's letter about West Indians in school (June 27) was a welcome change in a discussion otherwise dominated by paternalistic arrogance and moral cowardice.

Committees are set up to discover why West Indians do less well than others in school, a matter of concern to us all, but especially, one would suppose, to West Indians. Research is commissioned and earnestly seeks "variables" that can be quantified, tabulated, correlated and computer-analysed.

The results surprise everyone by their irrelevance, and the photo exercise has the air of a person who deliberately blinds himself in order to better search for his lost spectacles.

Nothing useful will be discovered until West Indians are asked to speak for themselves. Courage is needed to seek alternative, even conflicting perspectives, on the problem and, perhaps more important, courage is needed to admit West Indians as equal partners in its solution.

Yours faithfully,
SARAH GOODWIN,
113 Blenheim Road,
Moseley,
Birmingham.
June 27.

Cricket on the hearth
From Professor James Sutherland, F.R.S.

Sir, Hard things are sometimes said about the BBC and its programmes. But do we sufficiently count our blessings? I write on this summer day to tell you how much pleasure I have had in watching one of its cricket matches at the warmth of my own fireside.

Business News

THE TIMES July 1 1981

Plant hirers get their sums wrong, page 19

- Stock markets**
FT Index 344.8, up 0.9
FT Ciltz 66.04, down 0.12
- Sterling**
\$ 1.9305, down 115 points
Index 94.1, down 0.1
- Dollar**
Index 109.0, up 0.2
DM 2.3945, up 63 pts
- Gold**
\$427, down \$2.50
- Money**
3 mth sterling 121-124
3 mth Euro \$ 174-171
6 mth Euro \$ 174-172

IN BRIEF

Food canner saved from receivers

Lockwood Foods, the Lincolnshire-based fruit and vegetable canners and the third largest food manufacturer in the country, has been rescued from receivership.

The main part of the group's business, which collapsed in March, has been bought by Hilldown Holdings, which announced yesterday that it had purchased Lockwood's factories at Long Sutton, Lincolnshire, and Forfar in Angus.

Normal trading will start immediately and Hilldown aims to remain as an independent food manufacturer. It hopes to employ 700 people.

In March, Lockwood's bank, National Westminster, appointed Sir Kenneth Cork and Mr Paul Shewell, of Cork Gully, as joint receivers of Lockwood Foods and Lockwood Canners, the two main companies. The group lost £3.2m last year.

ICL notices staying

The ICL management has refused to lift the 90-day redundancy notices issued to about 5,000 of its 31,000 staff because the cuts "cannot" be achieved on a purely voluntary basis.

Imports drop likely

Japanese penetration of a reduced United Kingdom car market is expected to fall this year, according to Mr Cecil Parkinson, the Minister of Trade. The Japanese share had increased to 11.9 per cent in 1980 from between 9 and 11 per cent up to the end of 1979.

New Burmah division

Burmah Oil has formed a special chemicals division to develop its interests in areas including sealants, adhesives, waxes, resins, chemicals and metal surface treatment products. Mr Jonathan Fry, former group planning director, will be the new division's chief executive.

Workers buy plant

Thirty of the 60 workers employed by the recession-hit Lawrence Bros., Millwall engineering group of Malbury, Yorkshire, will put £40,000 of their redundancy payments towards buying the company and running it as a worker-owned business. The balance, £60,000, is being provided by South Yorkshire County Council as a bridging loan.

British Aerospace deal

The British Aerospace Dynamics Group has signed a multi-million pound production contract to supply the Royal Navy with the Sea Skua light-weight anti-ship missiles.

Homes prices 'low'

Houses are now relatively cheap and well below the accepted ratio of 3.5 times average income, but prices will start rising towards the year-end, according to Mr Chris Hayward, chief value of the Leicester Building Society.

Improved smelter

The £35m refurbishment of British Aluminium's Lochaber smelter at Fort William in the west Highlands is nearly finished. The new-style plant will be among the most efficient in the world and is expected to increase production by 33 per cent from the same basic power input.

Motorway contract

An £11.8m contract for the construction of an 8-kilometre section of M54 at Shifnal, Shropshire, has been awarded to A. Monk and Company of Warrington.

De Lorean royalty

De Lorean car company paid Britain £200,000 yesterday as the first instalment of its quarterly royalties due under the Government's aid scheme.

West rebels at high price of African oil

By Edward Townsend

Leading oil companies have begun to cut their purchases of Nigerian crude by as much as 50 per cent as part of a growing rebellion against high African prices.

Many of the quarterly supply contracts for oil from Nigeria, Algeria, Libya and Gabon are due for renewal from today and buyers will be seeking significant reductions from the official African price of \$40 a barrel. So far, however, the Africans have resisted pressure from other Opec members to bring prices closer to the Saudi Arabian level of \$32 a barrel.

One leading oil trader in London said yesterday: "The Africans could be getting a rush of telexes in the next few days threatening to terminate supply contracts. How many of the buyers pull out remains to be seen but I expect at least 75 per cent to take a very strong stand."

It is believed that as many as 25 out of an estimated total of 51 buyers of Nigerian oil may terminate their contracts if the price is not cut. Since the start of the year, Nigerian oil production has been cut from 2.1m barrels a day to a current level of about one million.

The decisions now being taken by the oil companies over African crude mark the start of a new phase in complex international poker game.

Earlier this month, the British National Oil Corporation broke with tradition and, in the face of increasing hostility from oil companies, agreed to link its pricing structure to Saudi Arabian oil rather than the African crudes. This resulted in the reference price of crude from the Forthies field in the North Sea being cut by \$4.25 to \$35 a barrel.

Most of the companies with big downstream refining operations, such as Shell, Mobil and BP, claim to be making losses on these activities even at the reduced oil price levels.

Against this background, Mr Rene Ortiz, retiring secretary-general of Opec, forecast yesterday that the huge world oil glut, which has forced down prices and production, should ease by September when increased economic activity in Western countries gives a boost to demand.

His comments contrast sharply with the views of Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, the Saudi Arabian oil minister, who has said that the Saudi-engineered glut would last well into next year.

BNOC's decision to link prices with those of Saudi Arabia was confirmed yesterday by Mr Philip Shelbourne, the chairman. He said that the corporation, which markets about 60 per cent of North Sea crude, would maintain its \$3 a barrel premium, and he hoped that Opec's pricing policy would result in "an appropriate regrouping" around \$34 a barrel.

Meanwhile, the Africans appear ready to continue to cut production rather than lower prices. Libyan production has fallen to 1.1 million barrels a day from 1.6 million in March. In the case of Nigeria, the loss of expected revenue is not thought to be large. The Nigerian government is also said to be prepared to forego any interest that would accrue from the greater revenues that would come from increased output induced by price cuts. It is happier to leave the oil in the ground, in the hope of later sales at restored prices.

Indonesia hopes to be producing about 1.5 million barrels of oil a day by the end of the current five-year plan in 1984.

Canadian group issues £25m stock

By Peter Wilson-Smith

Inco, the Canadian metals company and the world's largest nickel producer, is issuing £25m nominal of 15 per cent unsecured loan stock 2005. It is being placed in the United Kingdom domestic market.

The issue, underwritten by bankers Morgan Grenfell, with Citicorp and Citicredit, is the first big unsecured loan stock to be launched by a commercial borrower in this country for nearly 10 years.

It is also the first sterling loan stock to be issued with the option of repayment in American dollars. Holders will be able to receive payment either in sterling or in dollars.

The issue price is 100p, and Morgan Grenfell said last night that the placing had been completed satisfactorily. Application has been made for the stock to be dealt on the Stock Exchange and dealings are expected to start on July 2.

However, there is a technical problem over whether the stock should be regarded as the debt of the exchange or the debt of the company. The latter is the more likely interest stock to be treated as a Eurosterling issue because it will be represented by bearer bonds.

The Stock Exchange is expected to close the deal today.

The stock is being issued partly paid, with £25 payable on acceptance and the balance payable not later than November 12.

Financial Editor, page 19



New head named for Takeover Panel

The Bank of England yesterday named Mr John Hignett, head of the corporate finance department at merchant bankers Lazard Brothers, as the new director-general of the Takeover Panel.

Mr Hignett, aged 47, was a chartered accountant with Deloitte & Co before joining Lazard in 1963. He became a director 10 years ago and head of corporate finance last year. He was educated at Harrow and Magdalene College, Cambridge, where he captained the boxing blue in 1955 and captain the following year.

He takes up his appointment on August 1, replacing Mr Graham Walsh who returns to Morgan Grenfell today as head of their corporate finance department after two years.



Mr Clausen takes over at World Bank

Major changes lie ahead at the World Bank with the retirement today of its president, Mr Robert McNamara, a former United States Secretary of Defense.

Mr McNamara, 65, who has run the world's largest multilateral aid organisation for 13 years, hands over to a fellow Californian, Mr Alden Wainwright Clausen, former president of the Bank of America. They are pictured at the World Bank's Washington headquarters yesterday when Mr McNamara, left, displayed a heavily bandaged wrist which he broke playing tennis.

The McNamara era at the bank has seen tremendous growth and development, with a final triumph, the entry of China to membership.

Mr Clausen faces a tough challenge, taking office when the developing nations confront a \$400,000m debt mountain and a massive array of poverty, hunger and population difficulties.

Under the dynamic, non-stop leadership of Mr McNamara, lending increased twelvefold and ranged into new project areas from energy to tourism.

He secured large official funding for the bank, but today's budget constraints everywhere will force Mr Clausen to develop ways of stimulating a much greater flow of private investment to developing nations instead of relying on big increases in aid from the industrial powers.

Buy-out offer as crane hire group collapses

By Rosemary Unsworth

Richards & Wallington, Britain's largest crane hire group, has asked its bankers to appoint a receiver. The collapse comes just two months after a consortium of 24 banks agreed to support the group which owed a total of more than £26m. It had reported losses of £5.4m for 1980 against a profit of £2.4m the previous year.

The directors said yesterday that proposals for continued support had been rejected, so there had been no alternative but to request a receiver.

Within hours of the announcement, preceded by suspension of the share price to 20p, six managers at Recced Tower Cranes, a member of the group, made a buy-out offer.

The company, based in Middlesbrough, made £450,000 profit last year but the managers refused to say how much they had offered. They added that funds for the purchase were available and that they had been negotiating a buy-out since the financial rescue in April.

At the time of the rescue Mr

Geoffrey Parsons, former chief executive of John Laing, was appointed chairman and chief executive, replacing the founder of the business, Mr Roy Richardson, who retired.

There was some surprise yesterday in the City that the banks, led by the Midland, had not given Mr Parsons any more time to stem the group's losses.

A Midland Bank spokesman said last night that discussions between Richards & Wallington and the banks were continuing.

The banks stepped in when borrowings rose to £26.1m and shareholders' funds had fallen from £20.6m to £12.9m because of losses of £7.37m after tax and extraordinary items. The level of borrowings, at more than twice shareholders' funds, could have resulted in the group breaching its articles of association.

The group's largest shareholder is British Electric Traction, which holds 25.6 per cent of the shares and also runs a plant hire company. Observers felt yesterday that recovery was unlikely to be able to provide much for the shareholders after the banks had been paid.

Final day for Berisford £201m bid

By Michael Price

S & W Berisford's £201m bid for British Sugar enters its final day today with the commodity trader still some 2 per cent short of the 42.5 per cent it needs to acquire British Sugar.

Last night, after a small number of acceptances had been received during the day, Berisford's holding was 39.6 per cent. Schroder Wagg, the merchant bank advising British Sugar, holds slightly over 4 per cent, while institutions and private investors have 23 per cent respectively.

British Sugar's shares were steady at 340p, where they stood 5p above the Berisford cash offer. Berisford's shares fell 1p to 131p. City sources believe that the number of institutions wanting more Berisford shares is small.

Schroder Wagg has spent £7m buying British Sugar shares for its own account. Mr Francis Cator, the bank's vice-chairman, and a director of British Sugar said: "We take the view that the shares are undervalued and will go up above the present price."

New figures show US growth is slowing

From Frank Vogt, Washington, June 30

The rate of economic growth in the United States is slowing significantly, and latest figures are encouraging both government and private economists to predict a moderation in inflation and lower interest rates.

The Government's composite index of leading economic indicators fell by 1.8 per cent in May after a gain of 0.4 per cent in April.

American economists have been predicting for some months that the growth rate would slow, but today's figures provide the firmest indication so far that a slowdown is in fact taking place.

Mr Malcolm Baldrige, secretary of commerce, pointed out that the forecast does point to a halt in the economic recovery that started last summer, but he added: "We do not expect to see a recession."

The composite index is widely viewed as the best available statistical guide to likely developments in the economy. In May, only one of the 10 indicators on the index showed an advance, and that was a small increase in the average working week in manufacturing. Months of consistently tight money policies in the United States, together with a broad slowdown in the economies of most industrial nations, appear to be slowing demand in America.

The new official figures coincide with a host of new private economic forecasts, all suggesting a slowdown in real growth, and less inflation and lower interest rates. Economists at the Bache brokerage house predicted the fall in the leading indicators accurately, though they added that a full-scale recession was not likely.

Forecasters at the Lionel D. Edie company predicted a 2 per cent rise in the real rate of gross national product for all of this year—40 lines with Reagan Administration expectations—despite an annual 8.6 per cent growth rate in the first quarter. A new set of predictions by Wharton Economic Forecasting Associates said: "The nation is in for two years of moderate economic growth and the end of double digit inflation."

Dr Albert Sommers, the influential chief economist of the Conference Board, a private New York research group, stressed in his latest forecast that even if business conditions did improve with Congressional approval of tax cuts, there was little chance of a return to the recent record inflation levels.

This view has been backed by the "Committee to Fight Inflation", composed of 13 former top officials, including treasury secretaries William Simon, Michael Blumenthal, Henry Fowler, Douglas Dillon and George Shultz. The committee issued a statement saying that "developments during recent months have enhanced the prospect that the rate of inflation may be significantly reduced within a reasonable period."

£17.5m bid for oil investors

By Richard Allen

London Merchant Securities, the property-to-oil group, has been bought by a consortium of investors for a surprise £17.5m cash bid yesterday for Cambridge Petroleum Royalties, one of the new breed of companies set up to invest in oil exploration.

The consortium, which includes the investment bank of Cambridge, which will become a publicly-quoted vehicle for its

ambitious exploration plans in the North Sea and North America.

Set up with a capital of £4m in 1973, Cambridge is traded under the Stock Exchange's "over-the-counter" 1632D rule. It has declared almost no profits to date but holds potentially valuable royalty stakes in a number of exploration ventures worldwide.

After 118 years, Whiteley's is closing its doors A name to set great store by

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Whiteley's in Bayswater, London's first department store of which Professor Higgins spoke approvingly in Shaw's Pygmalion, is to close at the summer's end because, 118 years old, it has become unviable.

Last chance for customers to go through the Edwardian building's entrance, with its Doric columns, and wander up the marble staircase, a replica of that at La Scala, Milan, will probably be in September.

The decision to close the store in Queenway is that of its owners since 1961, the United Draperies Stores Group. The men's and women's wear department stores and mail order group ironically counts its department stores as its most profitable operation at present.

But Whiteley's sales volumes have drifted down 40 per cent in the past 10 years—there was a £100,000 loss last year—and Mr Robert Lyons, chairman of UDS department stores division, puts it down to two factors.

One is that Whiteley's is, in terms of shopping area, on a limb compared with Knightsbridge or Oxford Street. Once the carriage trade beat a path to its door and Queen Victoria conferred a Royal warrant, after founder William Whiteley decorated Trafalgar Square for her Jubilee.

There is a mix between those in the expensive houses in the area and the inhabitants and bed-sitters. "Our customer age

profile is partly high and partly younger people that are a floating population; a difficult mix—it only there has been a strong family trade," Mr Lyons said.

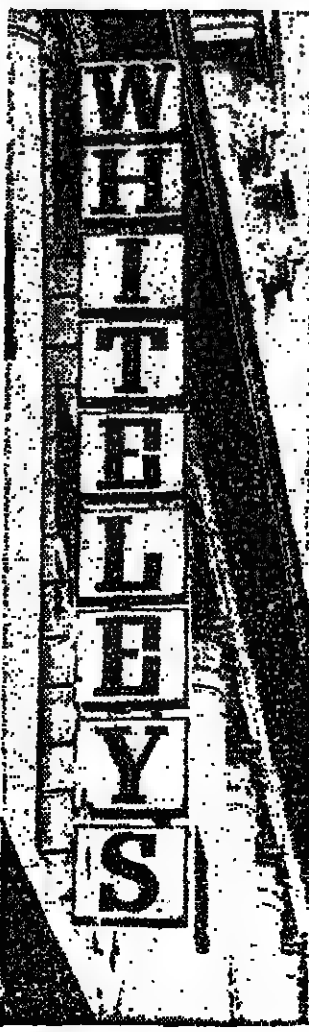
The area lacks a large office population to bring in buoyant lunchtime trade. "We ran a market survey to see how we might improve trade, but the research showed that the various segments of customers were very satisfied."

There are just not enough of them. When you find you have done your job well but that economically it doesn't work out, there is not much else you can do."

But another problem for Whiteley's is also that of West End department stores in general. With suburban shopping centres offering more department store shopping on a par with that in central London, fewer customers now travel into town.

At the peak of its popularity Whiteley's traded on five floors with about 1,500,000 square feet of selling area, but it has for some time traded on only two floors—the rest went over to offices.

Mr Lyons points to Pygmalion and its musical version, *My Fair Lady*, as showing Whiteley's decline in a phrase. Shaw had Professor Higgins say Liza should be got some clothes from Whiteley's. In the musical that was changed from time to time to better known names—such as the Army and Navy.



PRICE CHANGES

Rises			
Aero & Gen	20p to 418p	IMP Cont Gas	8p to 183p
Arb-Latham	15p to 355p	Incubape	20p to 428p
Barclays Bank	8p to 441p	Lloyds Bank	12p to 405p
Eagle Star	11p to 313p	Mercantile Hse	10p to 427p
Hammerstein 'A'	10p to 560p	Sun Alliance	10p to 504p
Falls			
Alroy & Smits	5p to 148p	Lasmo	15p to 537p
Black & Edg 'u'	5p to 60p	Masey Ferg	12p to 135p
Empire Stores	6p to 96p	Royal Wars	7p to 253p
Freemans Ltd	6p to 104p	Southby P	6p to 487p
Harrison Cros	13p to 812p	Tricentrol	6p to 252p

Norcros Limited

Operating surplus before tax up 17%

JOHN V. SHEFFIELD, CHAIRMAN, REPORTS:

- Overseas sales up 17%
- Capital expenditure up 29%
- Earnings per Ordinary Share up 21%

Financial summary of year to 31st March 1981:

	1981 £'000	1980 £'000
External Sales (including associates)	329,788	300,342
Exports	39,324	35,702
Group pre-tax surplus	22,364	19,179
Earnings per ordinary share	14.04p	11.63p

The Annual General Meeting will be held on 20th July, 1981. Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from:

The Company Secretary, Norcros Limited, Reading Bridge House, Reading, Berks, RG1 8PP.

President agrees free trade in shoes

President Ronald Reagan has made a significant move to repair the damage done to his free trade image by the recent deal with Japan to limit car imports to America. Mr Reagan has decided to abandon American import restrictions on shoes from Asia.

The decision, which runs counter to the advice of the government's International Trade Commission, opens the way for unlimited shoe imports to the United States from Taiwan and South Korea. The American shoe industry, which successfully pressured President Carter four years ago to impose import quotas, will be furious.

President Reagan has repeatedly declared his support of free trade, but the claim has had a hollow ring to it since the Administration pressured the Japanese to limit car sales.

\$400m ships order

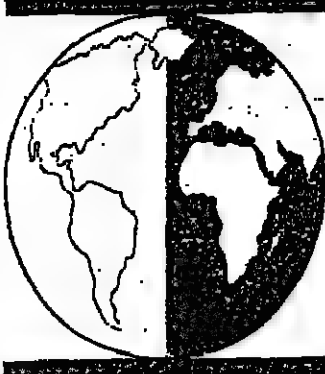
A \$400m contract, described as the largest single contract in shipbuilding history, was signed in Seoul yesterday between the United Arab Shipping Company (UASC) and South Korea's Hyundai corporation for the construction of nine 35,000 dwt class container carriers.

Laker routes

A heated battle for trans-Pacific air routes ended yesterday when the Hongkong air licensing authority granted Cathay Pacific Airways rights to operate a daily service to the United States and Canada via Tokyo. But Britain's Laker Airways won a partial victory in also being granted the route. The approval gives Laker the around-the-world service it has sought.

Liquefaction plant

Nippon Oil has reached agreement with Chevron Research a subsidiary of Standard Oil of California, to introduce the Chevron coal liquefaction process at an undisclosed cost. Nippon plans to build a pilot



plant in Yokohama, at a cost of 1,200m yen (about £2.7m).

Chemical profits fall

Profit margins in the West German chemical industry have narrowed from 2.4 per cent in 1979 to two per cent last year, and are expected to continue narrowing. The West German Chemical Industry Federation blames the slump on raw materials and energy costs, which have risen by 20 to 30 per cent in the current year.

French fuel prices up

Electricity tariffs will rise by 15 per cent on average in France from today, the economics ministry announced. The price of gas to domestic users will be increased by 17 per cent.

Cocoa deal

Cocoa trading countries, excluding the European community, have agreed on provisional application of the 1980 International Cocoa Agreement in full from next month. The EEC has reserved the right to notify acceptance before August 1.

Aircraft talks

Officials at Airbus Industrie, France, have confirmed that there have been exploratory contacts with General Dynamics Corporation on the possible participation by the latter in the recently announced A320 project for development of a short-to-medium-range commercial aircraft.

The lessons that Australia has for the US economy

From Frank Vogl, Washington, June 30

While foreign policy was almost certainly the prime topic at President Reagan's meeting today with Mr Malcolm Fraser, the Australian Prime Minister, they probably also discussed how best to curb inflation, secure real economic growth and boost business confidence. In terms of economic philosophy, both leaders have much in common.

President Reagan is just setting out along the conservative economic path that Mr Fraser travelled when he took power in the mid-1970s. The Australians faced 17 per cent inflation, large money supply growth, heavy budget deficits and a sense, among business interests, that national economic management was out of control.

Mr Reagan is jubilant about his latest budget victory in Congress, but officials at the Office of Management and Budget stress that, in each of the next three years, the President will have to promote additional domestic spending cuts if the federal budget is to be balanced by 1984.

Mr Fraser has no doubt told President Reagan in the White House talks that he has found no alternative to taking regular measures to reduce public spending growth.

Mr Fraser took office determined to reduce the burden of taxation. Some measures along these lines were implemented by the Fraser Government but, in fact, the overall tax burden has increased in Australia in the last few years. This, along with restraint in public spending, has produced the situation now where the Australian community budget is almost balanced.

President Reagan may discover, too, that the tax burden may rise and contribute to his

budget balancing aim, despite his firm demands to Congress for tax cuts now.

The Fraser Government has also recently taken a tougher line on monetary policy. It has warned trade unions that, if large wage demands continue, then higher unemployment could well follow. Mr Fraser's stand here is likely to encourage President Reagan, who is giving his full backing to tight United States money policies while striving to hold down public sector wage rises.

Both Mr Fraser and President Reagan believe that government should do less regulating of the private sector and that government spending should be at a lower level of gross national product. Mr Fraser took over when commonwealth government spending was about 30 per cent of gross national product. Today it is down to around 27 per cent. Some of his advisers say a desirable objective is about 24 per cent. President Reagan has taken office with federal government spending at 23 per cent of gross national product. He aims to bring this down to 19 per cent by 1984.

Mr Fraser's main point is likely to be the need for consistent policy. Senior officials in Canberra stressed to me on a recent visit that only clear indications over several years of firm government resolve can secure the scale of productive business investment needed to ensure long-term real economic growth.

Today, real business investment spending in Australia is running at a 20 per cent annual growth rate. Business attitudes are positive and confidence in the economy's future growth is widespread. Five years of budget austerity have helped to produce this situation.

Space in the market £42 a square foot

By Philip Robinson

To Let: one small concrete box, just below ground level; all mod cons; walking distance of stock market trading floor; no guarantee of profits; offers around £8,000.

Last week the price would have been £5,000, but in what is being seen as a big review of all stock market charges, the stockbroker firms who keep boxes from which their members deal around the market are paying an increase of between 30 per cent and 40 per cent a year for the convenience.

All 120 boxes on three split levels in Throgmorton Street, London, are occupied, and the exchange does not expect any great rush for the door. But brokers already squeezed between higher costs and quiet business, are saying that the exchange may have to look at its own staffing levels for cuts next time.

Some firms operate more than one box, and one broker estimated that his firm would be paying something like £20,000 a year. The increase makes space in the stock exchange the most expensive in the City. At £42 a square foot, the rent is around £25 a square foot higher than other companies pay in rent for offices not five minutes walk from the market.

Even after that, the exchange reckons that net revenue from the increases will be nil. A spokesman already said: "The increases are likely to just meet the increased costs. The boxes are not run at a profit and are only charged on the people who use them."

The box rent increase is the first in just under two years. But the brokers, still waiting for a review of commission charges which was expected to come this month, argue that pruning of staff in the administration must be reviewed.

Job conditions survey

Less work and more play

By Nicholas Cole

The inexorable trend towards shorter working hours and longer holidays has not been affected by the recession—the average office worker has almost a week's extra holiday compared with 1975.

Study leave and long-service award are gradually disappearing, however. These are among the main findings of the seventh annual survey of employees' conditions, conducted by the statistical unit of the Alfred Marks Bureau, one of the leading office employment agencies in Britain.

The survey of 331 companies employing 70,000 office staff in manufacturing, distribution, service industries and the professions found that the 35-hour week and a minimum four weeks' annual holiday is now the prevailing norm. Holiday entitlement has lengthened by 20 per cent since 1975. The overall average enjoyed by 85 per cent of office workers is now 28½ days annually, compared with 20 days just six years ago, says Mr Bernard Marks, the agency's chairman and chief executive.

Particularly good conditions are enjoyed by workers in banks and other financial institutions, and in the oil companies.



Marks: distinct advantage for white-collar workers.

In terms of working hours and holidays, white-collar workers now have a distinct advantage compared with manual workers.

Many trade unions are still seeking to achieve a working week of under 40 hours for their members, and up to four

weeks' holiday, the survey points out.

"For office workers, the 40-hour barrier was breached over a decade ago. Even staff on 35 hours or fewer are no longer the exception," it adds.

Whilst the average working week for an office employee is now 35.8 hours, with most companies operating a 7-7-1-hour day, 52 per cent of companies work their office staff for 35 hours or less a week. A total of 85 per cent of firms now award holidays of four weeks or more, in addition to bank holidays.

Two-thirds of the employers surveyed also give extra time off on top of bank holidays, normally at Christmas and New Year.

Fewer firms—62 per cent against 88 per cent a year ago—now give watches, clocks or other mementoes to long-serving employees.

This, Mr Marks says, is presumably a direct result of cost-cutting. There is, he adds, considerable ignorance among staff about the cost of benefits which can add as much as 30 per cent to payroll costs.

The volume of employers allowing day release for office staff has fallen 14 per cent, to 60 per cent.

Co-op Bank set to go it alone as Barclays axes card scheme

By Margaret Pugno

Barclays' decision to withdraw from its loss-making in-house credit card service left its largest user, the Co-operative Bank, undaunted yesterday.

The Co-operative—with 100,000 Handycards in issue and about 45,000 Handycards with its own computer system to deal with credit card processing. It has used Barclays for card pro-

cessing since it started the programme in 1979, but funding has been the Co-op's concern. Last year Handycards had a £30m turnover.

Mr David Cavell, Co-op consumer credit manager, said it had always planned its own processing system. It recently bought a FOR computer from the United States and this should be in operation at its computer centre at Skelmersdale, Lancashire, within a few months.

"So this came at an opportune time for us and there will be no inconvenience to customers: the service is profitable and expanding," he said. Barclays credit card division, run by Barclaycard, has been unprofitable since it started three years ago. The 24 retailing chains, which include B. & N. M., C. & J. Wallis and the Co-operative Bank, issued 90,000 cards but Barclays needed at least 500,000 to make a profit.

A Barclays official said there would be given for retailers to find other methods and claimed there would be no inconvenience to customers.

The 250 jobs at the Kirby computer centre, Liverpool, which dealt with the cards, were not at risk, and would be incorporated into mainstream activities.

One of the more successful in-house schemes is run by Habitat, the furniture chain, who have 20,000 card users. Mr John Beer, finance director, said the decision came as a surprise but the group was considering alternative financing. The cards provided a sizeable portion of turnover and would be continued. Several retailers, however, are believed to have found the scheme unprofitable. The main problem appears to be that customers preferred one main credit-card, such as the Barclaycard.

Electricity board's prices challenged

By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

A preliminary investigation of the London Electricity Board for possible anti-competitive behaviour is to be made by Mr Gordon Borrie, Director General of Fair Trading.

The issue is the price level at which the board has been selling electrical goods and providing installation and servicing. This side of its activities has been running at a loss and Mr Borrie will be looking at how this fits in with the board's overall financial policies. It also sells electricity and the question is whether profits from that are subsidising other activities.

There have been complaints, notably from the Radio, Electrical and Television Retailers' Association, the trade association for many High Street retailers of electrical goods.

Electricity board prices of domestic appliances have been competitive with those of retailers and the London board recently introduced a cash and carry scheme aimed at matching the prices of discount operators who undercut High Street prices.

But Mr Borrie's investigation will not be a simple one because the board's 57 High Street shops, besides selling goods and channelling service needs, act as advisory centres and accept electricity bill payments.

Last year the shops side of the board's activities had a turnover of £20.2m, on which there was an operating loss of £776,000—smaller than the previous year, when on a £17.8m turnover there was a deficit of £1.2m.

New rules for lorries planned

By Anne Warden

Plans for a national type approval scheme for lorries on British roads, similar to one already existing for cars, are expected to be announced by the Department of Transport this week.

The Secretary of State for Transport, Mr Norman Fowler, has been holding urgent talks with the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders and other groups concerned with commercial vehicles. These follow the issue of a consultation document last November.

The scheme would mean that commercial vehicles, with very few exceptions, would have to be of an approved type before they could be registered and used on United Kingdom roads. This would bring the United Kingdom into line with other countries, including other EEC members and Japan.

Prestel plan to aid job seekers

By Bill Johnston

A novel scheme called Job-Tel, which uses the viewdata service of British Telecom's Prestel, has been devised to help job seekers advertise themselves.

The scheme will allow employers at a touch of a button to list the names and details of potential employees in seconds on specially adapted television sets.

For a fee of £15, the job seeker's personal details will be listed.

At the moment, more than 185,000 pages of information are contained on the Prestel computers covering a diverse range of subjects. The user is able to list such information by dialling the computer over an ordinary telephone line.

An employer using the Job-Tel system will be able to group the information on employees, as he requires.

Business appointments

New Honeywell chairman

Mr J. S. McGregor has become chairman of Honeywell on the retirement of Mr L. Ralph Price. He will continue as managing director of Honeywell Control Systems.

Mr Paul D. Skinner has been appointed managing director of Colas Products. He succeeds Mr Colin Harris who has retired.

The Viscount Colville of Culross has been appointed a director of Wembley Stadium, a member of the BET Group, following his recent appointment as an executive director of the British Electric Traction Company.

Mr Denis Mahony has been appointed to the board of Control Data.

Mr Michael R. Ball and Mr Frank A. Speight have been appointed directors of the Associated Commodities a subsidiary of Bostead.

Mr Hugo H. Lever has been appointed as director general of CEFIC, the European Council of Chemical Manufacturers' Federations.

Mr David Saunders has been appointed managing director of Cordell Bleu Frezzer Centre and Mr Robert Gardner has been appointed managing director of Snowdon Frozen Foods. Both companies are subsidiaries of Arrol Foods.

Mr Ronald P. Hansen has been appointed as director of customer services in Europe of Dataproducts Corporation. Mr Dieter Toorck has been appointed as general manager of Dataproducts in Frankfurt/Main, covering central Europe.

Mr R. G. Tennant has been appointed director of the Association of European Manufacturers of Sporting Ammunition.

This advertisement is published by County Bank Limited on behalf of S & W Berisford Limited.

To the uncommitted shareholders of British Sugar Corporation

CLOSING DAY TODAY

3:00pm CLOSING TIME

The Final Offer from S & W Berisford for your shares closes at 3.00 p.m. No acceptances received thereafter will be valid unless the offer has become unconditional today.

The terms of the offer are:
BERISFORD SHARES WORTH 360p*
OR CASH OF 335p
OR LOAN STOCK OF 335p

As a British Sugar shareholder, you should consider what the effect on your investment would be, should this offer lapse. Over 60% of British Sugar's shares could be put on the market.

Accept our final offer, now.

S&W Berisford

*Based on the middle market quotation for Berisford shares on 30th June, 1981 calculated from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List

Acceptance forms should be forwarded to National Westminster Bank Limited, New Issues Department, 20, Box 79, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2P 2ED. If you have lost or mislaid your Form of Acceptance and Transfer telephone 01-638 6000.

The Directors of S & W Berisford Limited have taken all reasonable care to ensure that the facts stated and the circumstances herein are fair and accurate, and each Director accepts responsibility accordingly.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Resurrecting the corporate bond

Inco's £25m unsecured loan stock has revived some fond memories of the days when the corporate bond market was a viable source of finance for British industry, and the make-up of the issue has also aroused considerable interest, coming in bearer bond form and offering a dollar repayment option in 2006 at a fixed rate of \$1.98.

But although it is the first major corporate issue of sterling fixed-interest debt for nearly ten years, it offers little hope for potential United Kingdom corporate borrowers eager for fixed-rate finance. As the table shows, the domestic corporate bond market has been virtually dead since 1973 with redemptions comfortably exceeding new issues. High inflation, high interest rates and crowding out by the Government have all played a part in this, while the fact that many companies have been paying virtually no mainstream corporation tax has removed one of the principal incentives in raising loan capital—where the interest is tax allowable—rather than equity.

Hopes of a revival in the bond market have been consistently knocked on the head by the trend in interest rates. BOC, for instance, which was planning a bond issue, resorted to a convertible for this reason, and the 15½ per cent coupon on the Inco stock giving a redemption yield of 16 per cent at the issue price of £98½, is considerably more than United Kingdom corporate reamateurs would be prepared to pay, or even be able to justify in terms of prospective returns on assets.

This of course raises the question of why Inco is prepared to raise such expensive 25-year money. It argues that it is simply paying the market price to raise the long-term finance it wants to match its long-term projects in the mining industry. It stands to benefit from falling interest rates on the two-fifths of its \$1,400m debt at floating rate anyway and it was also in

with the more conservative financing programmes of LMS's property interests and, although the group is currently highly liquid, a quoted subsidiary able to raise further capital would presumably not go amiss.

Whether LMS's efforts to transform itself from property developer into an oil conglomerate will advance through this bid is, however, another matter. Cambridge's mainly institutional shareholders have rejected advances before, and in a sector where values are largely subjective the group's prospects are more tangible than most. The Brae Field could be producing income of more than £600,000 by 1984 even on fairly bearish projections about the effects of the current oil glut on future values, while interests in Indonesia, Canada and Australia offer enticing possibilities.

But the warning from LMS that shareholders who elect to stay aboard may be called upon to put up cash for further developments could concentrate some minds wonderfully.

BSC/Berisford

Day of decision

After a prolonged stalemate, S. & W. Berisford's bid for British Sugar enters its final day, a tantalizing 2 per cent away from victory. With the British Sugar share price 5p above the offer price of 335p, Berisford is pinning its hopes on sufficient institutions breaking ranks and accepting the share offer. At Berisford's closing price of 131p last night the share offer is worth 360p. But since this looks like being a dull year for Berisford, shareholders might be better off selling in the market, unless they have special reasons for accepting the shares.

So far the institutions have behaved cautiously. Apparently they feel that the arguments are finely matched, and have therefore been reluctant to commit themselves wholly to one side or the other. Both sides consequently have claimed institutional support. While fund managers have been tempted to take profits on their British Sugar holdings, particularly during the dawn raid that so nearly succeeded, they have also been influenced by British Sugar's much better profit outlook for 1981, and by its higher dividend.

In the end the struggle should be decided on the arguments about whether a takeover would benefit British Sugar's shareholders. The advantages of a good industrial earnings stream to Berisford are obvious. Acquiring British Sugar is crucial to its long-range plans to reduce dependence upon increasingly difficult commodities markets and capitalize on the years of fast growth. But Berisford's claim that it can tighten British Sugar's financial controls and make the corporation more efficient is less convincing than the claim that it knows more about the market's sugar. After everything that has been said and done that is probably the most important issue facing undecided shareholders today.

There are no prizes for guessing what is wrong with Ellerman Lines, still one of the top three private business empires in Britain and now trying to run itself more on commercial lines. It has lost the knack of making money.

Last year it had shareholders' funds of £93m and pretax profits of £1.8m which, adjusted for inflation, turned into a £1.5m loss. As an industrial holding group, in shipping, travel, brewing, ships' storage and insurance it can be compared with, say, Norcross (shareholders' funds of around £87m and profits of £2.2m) or Powell Duffry (funds of £100m and profits of £12m). Neither has found the going easy, any more than Ellerman.

The group diversified away from shipping because shipping is cyclical. In fact, shipping did quite well last year but brewing went into reverse, travel lost money, Ellerman Commercial earned less and insurance went into the red. The group is conscious of its weaknesses. A series of divisional meetings throughout the group was held in May and it was split over that the group had two main weaknesses: an inability to generate cash, and, according to On Line, the house newspaper, a fundamental weakness in management capability. A stock exchange quote seems a long way in the future.

How the plant hirers got their sums wrong

Rosemary Unsworth

The withdrawal of bank support for Richards & Wallington Industries, which was announced yesterday, highlights the difficulties of the British plant hire business.

he group's decision to ask the banks to appoint a receiver came as some surprise to its competitors and the City since it was only in April that 24 banks put together a rescue package designed to avoid receivership.

Mr Roy Richardson, the then chairman, retired, and was replaced by Mr Geoffrey Parsons, former chief executive of John Laing. He only took up the job of chief executive on May 1 and City observers were saying yesterday that he had hardly time to start work let alone turn the company around.

Last year Richards & Wallington lost £5.4m pretax after making £2.5m the previous year. But the real problem was that borrowings reached £26.1m by the end of the year which was around 200 per cent of shareholders' funds.

Although plant hire groups are traditionally big borrowers, this level of debt brought the group to the edge of breaking its articles of association under which bank borrowings should not be more than twice shareholders' funds.

But behind Richards & Wallington's demise lies a story of over-optimistic expansion, particularly in the last couple of years.

The company was buying new equipment which it found it could neither hire, as the recession hits its customers, nor sell in the second-hand market which was itself in decline.

At the same time, the steel strike cost it more than £1m in 1980 and the national crane drivers' strike last autumn another £1.8m at the pretax level. Finally, the liquidation of its half-owned crane manufacturer, Cosmos, and other write-offs as well as exchange fluctuations cost Richards & Wallington a further £1.6m.

Richards & Wallington is far from the only victim in the plant hire sector. All the other publicly quoted companies, of which the largest is Hewden-Stuart Plant with a turnover of £60m (about 8 per cent of the market) in 1981, are finding themselves working at about 50 per cent capacity.

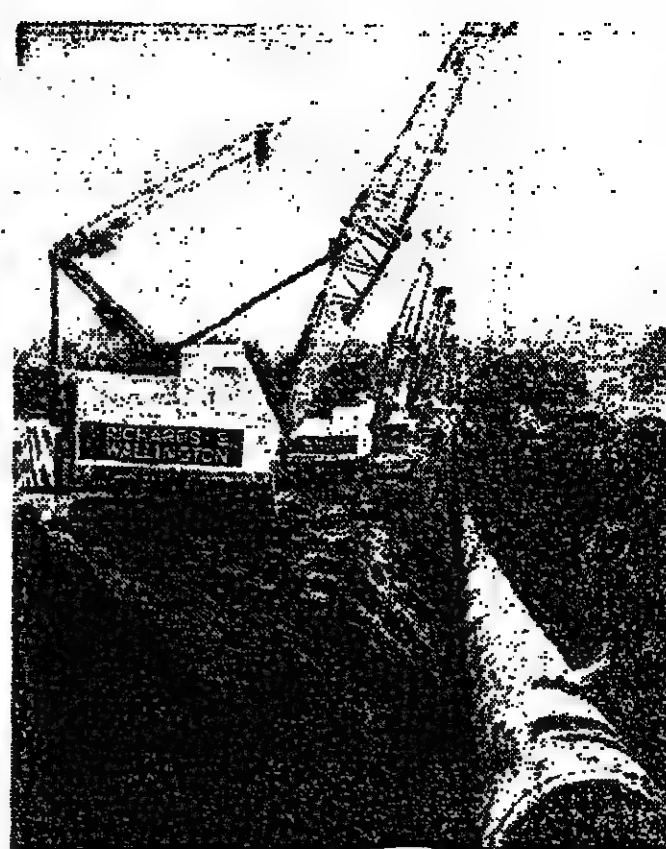
Capacity for plant hirers should normally be around 80 per cent but it is now reckoned to average 50 per cent, particularly for cranes, and some companies have fallen below even that level.

The SGB Group, which published its interim profits yesterday, said that its plant hire division's capacity in Scotland was down to 25 per cent and that the operation was undergoing a difficult period.

The drop in activity in the North Sea has also hurt the market, as has the depression in petrochemicals. The result is that an industry where excess capacity has been a long-standing problem, is now in deep trouble as competition steps up. Richards & Wallington was among the most aggressive price cutters in the business but, despite this policy, at the time that the banks intervened most of the group's five classes of £25m were invested in cranes, which are almost impossible to sell.

The most important element of plant hire finance is depreciation, which enables the groups to replace assets through a heavy charge and is often the dominant constituent of cash flow. One analyst stressed yesterday that the only way for a hire group to survive during a worldwide construction recession when margins are tight and the second-hand market is in collapse, as at present, is to chase larger first-year depreciation.

In the past, after the equipment was depreciated it was sold abroad but even the Far East and South America, following the lead set by the Middle East, have cut back on their purchases.



Richards & Wallington cranes—in better days—laying a natural gas pipeline in Staffordshire.

The smaller private companies which make up the rest of the business have also played an important role in the present crisis. Usually family-controlled enterprises, they have been better placed to deal with the failure of the hire rates to keep equipment with the price of new equipment, and without the capital investment of the larger groups, may end up riding out the recession in less disastrous shape.

But it is clear that until there is a recovery in the construction industry, which accounts for 45 per cent of the demand for plant hire, there is no hope of improvement for the sector, although the stock market is convinced that any further collapses of public companies in the business are unlikely.

Rupert Morris looks at a group of Lancashire cooperatives

The Skelmersdale experiment—success or splendid failure?

The idea of community business was first put into practice in the early nineteenth century by the 'Utopian socialist' Robert Owen.

Today, somewhat incongruously, it is being actively encouraged by a Conservative government. But many of the same difficulties remain, perhaps because of the conflict between the need for commercial viability and the desire to benefit the community.

The Community Enterprise Programme, which has replaced the Special Temporary Employment Programme, will consume £75.6m of the Manpower Services Commission's funds this year—almost double the 1980 budget for Step.

If the next few years or decades are to produce a 'landmark' equivalent of Owen's self-supporting community of New Lanark, then it could be Skelmersdale, a recession-hit town in the heart of the thriving Lancashire textile industry.

In Skelmersdale, where council houses seem to be pecked on traffic islands and even the locals get lost from time to time, one in five is unemployed, and at election time the Labour candidate is more likely to be worried by a Workers' Revolutionary Party rival than a Liberal or Conservative.

One of the most bitter blows the area has suffered was the closure of the Courtauld factory in 1976, making 5,000 immediately redundant. It was the response to that closure which paved the way for the creation of the cooperatives which make up the Skelmersdale training workshops which make up what is known as the Association of North-West Worker Industries.

Courtauld's shop stewards and leading figures on the Labour group of Lancashire County Council considered but rejected the idea of a textile cooperative. Instead they set out to create a centrally controlled network of cooperatives.

Until yesterday, there were three cooperatives in Skelmersdale: Clogra, founded in 1977 with assistance from the Creation Scheme, to repair and refurbish school furniture, Unit Furniture, a small firm which was purchased with a £60,000 government loan, and Cotnam Engineering, which makes metal pallets and containers.

Yesterday, Unit Furniture ceased trading, a victim of the recession and a decline in demand. Another factor, according to a member of the board, was the failure of one big customer to pay its bills.

For the moment, the future of 35 employees is in doubt, although it is hoped that their jobs can be saved. Alongside the cooperatives are the training workshops, 91 per cent financed by the MSC, employing 25 adult training staff and providing jobs for 120 young people.

Control of the cooperatives and workshops is exercised through a holding company with assistance from the county councilors, two trade union officials and a representative of the Co-operative Union. Worker directors from each co-



Gilbert Fletcher (left), senior supervisor at the Skelmersdale training workshops with 17-year-old trainee Mark Taylor.

operative, also serve on the board.

The Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies has just agreed that each cooperative company will be registered as a 'benefit of the community society', while the holding company will be registered as a charitable trust to be called the Association of North-West Worker Industries.

The holding company's turnover this year is expected to be £125,000, but with the help of Mr George Moore, a 56-year-old former Department of Industry civil servant who is acting as full-time consultant, there are plans for expansion, in spite of the demise of one cooperative.

Funds are being sought from local authorities—Manchester City Council has already offered £150,000—and the association's

unofficial three-year target is to create 10 training workshops, giving full-time jobs to 500 adults and training places to 1,200 school leavers.

The essential feature of this sort of community business is that it aims to grow organically—keeping young people in work, identifying the community's consumer needs, starting new cooperatives to satisfy that demand, and then ploughing back any profits into the group for expansion.

Straightforward worker-cooperatives are entirely different because they give absolute control to the workers who may, if they become profitable, sell up and move on.

Labour relations, having survived teething troubles with dedicated troublemakers who were determined to disrupt the new machinery as they had been with their old employers, have become almost blissfully harmonious.

Worker directors are elected by the shopfloor, where they play a foreman's role, and attend board meetings once a month. Although the board, for ideological reasons, insists that the workers belong to a trade union, there has been a general acceptance that union membership is more or less irrelevant.

As Mr Moore put it: "I believe we're going to demonstrate that the traditional structure of authority and the relationships between people at different levels and areas of responsibility are completely outmoded."

It was in retrospect, both ironic and poignant that I should have been able to witness this new spirit of co-operation only a few days before yesterday's bombshell hit Unit Furniture.

The atmosphere here is like a family, said Mr Leonard Henthorn, the ruddy-faced production manager. "Jobs are so difficult to get, people are here for survival. There's no alternative."

Mr Allan Lanigan, a 28-year-old former unemployed joiner, had been a worker director for two years. He said there were

not many factories where shop-floor voices were heeded.

"You have a sense of commitment to the firm's future, and a responsibility for other people's jobs. It's frightening sometimes, but rewarding."

Mr Moore was realistic then, and his words sound all the more relevant now in view of the cooperatives' latest difficulties.

He told me: "You can't take someone from the shopfloor and make him a decision-maker. Working out a new managerial style creates an additional burden which we've borne for the past three years."

"Whereas we want to be measured in commercial terms eventually, we need patience. Moss Side, Manchester and Skelmersdale are not the ideal places to start a business. I've had to take commercial risks because we're trying to create employment."

For Unit Furniture, sadly, those risks have proved too great.

At least the training workshops are in no such danger. They exist primarily to give the young jobless some skills and knowledge of handwork that can be useful even if they fail to find a job. But virtually nothing is wasted: the trainees have built their own canteen, which they run themselves. They sell much of their work, both to the cooperatives, and outside.

The training workshops are, in fact, the main hope for the future of Skelmersdale's cooperatives. For they offer the opportunity to test out new products, which could, if a market were established, then be produced by a cooperative.

Community businesses like Skelmersdale are springing up all over the country. What they all have in common is a need for management, expertise and funds.

The Skelmersdale experiment may turn out to be a splendid failure, as Owen's New Lanark was in the end. It may be that the inherent commercial weaknesses of community businesses are too great. It will not be for want of trying.

Issues and redemptions of listed debentures and other loan stocks for industrial companies

£ millions	Gross issues	Of which convertibles	Gross redemptions	Net issues
1970	204	86	62	142
1971	259	37	58	201
1972	251	59	8	242
1973	54	22	25	29
1974	119	48	89	30
1975	90	7	102	-12
1976	7	—	—	-93
1977	3	—	100	-97
1978	35	23	111	-76
1979	19	27	209	-180

Source: Bank of England.

the Bank of England queue. None of which, of course, makes the money it is raising any cheaper and it is tempting to reflect that in a company such as Inco the cost of this loan stock is unlikely to have to be justified by the return on any particular investment. However, Inco was selling sterling forward at over \$2.15 earlier in the year and with sterling now back to \$1.94 this helps towards the cost.

The dollar repayment option Inco is offering probably is worth only about 10p on the yield if sterling were to stand at \$1.50 in 25 years but along with the yield this should help to offset any concern about Inco's credit rating, which is only single A and the placing of the stock was completed satisfactorily.

LMS/Cambridge Petroleum

Going for an oil quote

Lord Rayne's unpredictable London Merchant Securities fired some excitement into a sagging secondary oil sector coming to terms with the oil glut yesterday with a 350p a share cash bid for Cambridge Petroleum Royalties. The terms put a value of £17.5m on Cambridge, which was floated with a capital of £4m in 1973 and which has a potentially lucrative royalty interest in the Brae Field. But LMS apparently is hoping to win a controlling interest rather than the whole group to provide a quoted vehicle for its own burgeoning North Sea and North American oil exploration.

These include a near 30 per cent stake in Century Power & Light with interests in the Maureen and Andrew fields, a stake in a seventh round licence, and North American interests—all of which require heavy financing over the next three or four years. These ventures hardly meld comfortably

Business Diary: A whole new ball game

This time last year, I was eating strawberries at Wimbledon and cycling Angela Rippon, but then as far as I am concerned, if you have seen one Wimbledon, you have seen them all. Yesterday I went across London to Marble Arch, and talked to Phil Woosnam (below, right) about soccer instead.

Woosnam left English soccer on a high note in the 1965-66 season, when he scored the second of the two winning goals when Aston Villa beat Chelsea in the London team's own ground.

Today, after a spell as trainer and coach to the Atlanta Chiefs, he is commissioner for the North American Soccer League, the company which is owned by 21 professional soccer clubs in the United States and Canada, from the New York Cosmos in the east to the San Jose Earthquakes (George Best's team) in the west.

Woosnam is here as one of the speakers at Sport Summit, a conference and exhibition for people who market finance, equity and build for sport.

Of North American soccer, he told me: "British firms could get involved, either from a sponsorship point of view, or from an ownership point of view—there's opportunity to get in there."

He did let one interesting point slip in the questioning after his speech: when he told me that the NASL was talking to the authorities in the United States and Canada about introducing football pools.

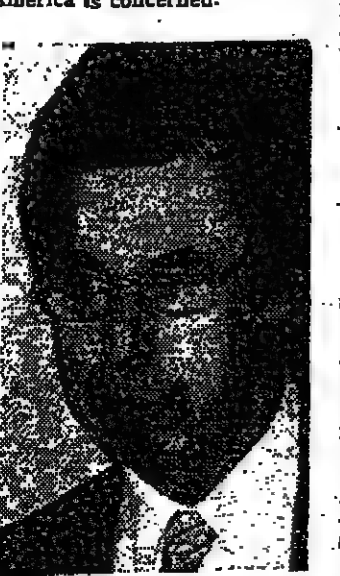
The big problem, however, was "so much opposition from other sports to legitimised gambling".

North American soccer crowds are increasing. The fans are peaceful, white-collar—and many are female.

Not only are one in three spectators women in North American soccer, Woosnam said, but girls were also very enthusiastic players in the junior amateur leagues.

"I suppose one of the most important aspects of this, particular sports is that here we are providing opportunity for both sexes."

"Very rarely do you find this in any sport, certainly it's not a popular thought as far as the rest of the world is concerned, but I think it really is probably one of the keys as far as the future of soccer in North America is concerned."



Grounds for optimism: North American Soccer League's Phil Woosnam in London yesterday.



Women soccer fans will not stand for "language". Brentford's Brenda Cadman (left) and Spurs' Diana Louca in London yesterday.

According to Brenda Cadman (above left) who was also at Sport Summit yesterday, women do not get much of a look-in even as spectators at British soccer games.

Mrs Cadman is secretary to Ken Lucy, who is the commercial manager of the Third Division London club, Brentford United. This is a job she has had for the last seven weeks, although she has been a Brentford fan for 20 years.

"More women and more families would go to soccer matches if it were not for the hooliganism. I'd like to go to more football matches with my daughter (Nicola, who is eight), but at some grounds you can't really stand behind the goal, where the excitement is—and feel absolutely safe."

It was duller, it is safer to head for the seats either side of a pitch, but even there the language could be too strong for tender stomachs.

I then moved on to talk to a German architect, Frank Herre, about matters other than football, but somehow the conversation again got back to soccer.

Herre is with the Weidelpartnership in Stuttgart, which designed the sport city of the Saudi Arabian, and is having built (by South Koreans) in Mecca in time for the Islamic Games three years from now.

I asked Herre if there were special design considerations for Muslim sportsmen, thinking he might give me some colourful stuff about camel racing relay runners using grenades rather than batons or boulders, leaping over barbed wire, but he said there was not much difference.

Well, what about women not being able to compete in Mecca, I asked? "Ah," said Herre, "the Saudis don't approve of sportswomen, and the Libyans do." What Weidelpart did at Mecca, he told me, was to provide for separate groups of toilets and changing rooms, so that if ever there was a policy switch, all it was necessary to do was change the signs on the door.

Lloyds-Bank has just named the 14 winners in its China Clipper competition for sixth-formers. One winner, who will with the others go on a 19-day visit to Hongkong and China is Simon Hewitt of The High School, Newcastle-under-Lyme. His dad happens to be manager of the Longton, Staffs, branch of Nabors.

Ross Davies

PEGLER-HATTERSLEY

Group results in brief

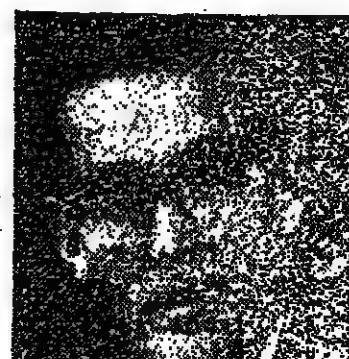
	1981 £m	1980 £m
Sales	112.4	109.9
Trading profit	3.7	8.1
Share of associated company profits	6.1	4.9
Profit before tax	10.9	12.5
Profit after tax	7.2	8.5
Earnings per share	23.4p	28.6p
Ordinary dividends per share	9.5p	9.5p

* U.K. trading profits were substantially reduced but there were improved profits overseas from associated companies and expansion of the distribution division.

* Profit on the sale of our interest in McEvoy largely offset the very high cost of reorganisation and redundancies necessary to meet the changed economic conditions.

* We have seen no evidence yet of a material upturn in the U.K. economy upon which real progress must depend.

Sir Peter Matthews, Chairman



Copies of the full report and accounts are available from the Secretary, Pegler-Hattersley Limited, St. Catherine's Avenue, Doncaster DN4 8DF.

BUILDING PRODUCTS • INDUSTRIAL VALVES • ENGINEERING COMPONENTS

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Heavy support for banking sector

Investors directed what little enthusiasm they had left yesterday at the banking and financial sectors, which were still awaiting the predicted takeover invasion from the United States.

Dealers reported heavy support for most of the favourite takeover candidates with prices generally closing at their high point for the day. However, stock shortages were reported to have exaggerated many of the gains, and jobbers were anxious to keep their books level.

Elsewhere in equities, the overall trend remained firm with turnover again exceptionally thin. Little in the way of a lead for investors could be gleaned from the uncertain outlook. The day marked the end of the financial half year for many of the leading institutions so their books were virtually closed.

The FT index, having fluctuated most of the day within narrow limits, closed 0.9 higher at 455.8.

Gills, after their regular Monday morning flurry, encountered little new demand and even lost ground after hours in the wake of the sudden weakness of sterling.

In longer, losses of £3 were reported in most cases, in thin trade, while at the shorter end falls of £1/16 were common. Leading industrials displayed a steeper trend with Reed International 4p higher at 250p and Metal Box up 4p at 170p. Bower was 5p dearer at 270p, with smaller improvements seen in Bechams at 222p.

Glaxo at 362p, Unilever at 580p, Hawker Siddeley at 332p, British Aerospace at 236p and BOC International at 126p.

Shares of Richards & Wallington were suspended at 28½p as the company asked its bankers to appoint a receiver. Another to be suspended was Charles Booth, pending a further announcement.

About 10.5m shares of Senior Engineering were placed at 20½p to pay for its acquisition of the Murray Tube Works Division for £2.12m. Shares of Senior ended the day unchanged at 22½p. At the same time, Mr Leslie Connor sold 1.7m shares, or 21 per cent of the equity, in the market at the current price through brokers Fielding, Newson-Smith. Mr Connor now holds 22 per cent of the group, and the shares closed 10p lower at 115p, after a recent strong run.

Banks enjoyed another strong speculative surge helped along by stock shortages. Barclays raced ahead 8p to 44½p, Midland 6p to 33½p, Lloyds 12p to

405p and National Westminster 12p to 398p.

In financials, Mercantile House, with figures due soon, advanced 10p to 82½p. Insurance shares were also in the limelight as possible bid candidates with Eagle Star, in which Allianz holds 28 per cent, standing out with an 11p rise at 313p. General Accident

Shares of merchant bank Hill Samuel moved to 17½p yesterday, its second year's high in two days. Word is that the group, whose name has been linked with Merrill Lynch and Lloyds Bank, is in talks that could lead to a takeover.

and Guardian Royal Exchange both added 4p to 360p. Properties consolidated their recent improvements with Land Securities up 3p to 412p and Haslemere Estates 4p dearer at 408p.

SGS Group slipped 2p to 146p after its interim profits setback, but a strong second

half recovery added 3p to Courts (Furnishers) at 77p with Jantar another strong candidate, 9p better at 29p, after sharply improved profits.

Brengreen fell 2½p to 58p after calling for 2.2m from shareholders with Second City Properties unchanged at 64p after brokers had laced the remaining 500,000 shares, or 19 per cent of its recent rights issue, for 2.12m at 60p.

Equity turnover on June 29 was £115.381m (17,115 bargains). Active stocks yesterday, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were RTZ, GEC, Land Secs, Bact & Portland, Cold Cold Fields and First Castle 86c.

Traded Options: Dealers reported a slight fall in demand, with total contracts reaching 1,438, of which puts accounted for 183. Grand Met was the firm favourite on 569 contracts. Traditional options saw calls in Lorraine Gold and Marievale averaging a rate of 15 per cent with a put made in De Beers on 25p.

Latest results

Company	Sales £m	Profits £m	Earnings per share	Div pence	Pay date	Year's total
Int or Plu						
Brit Cinematograph (F)	3.9(3.6)	0.02(0.08)	1.23(9.04)	1.47(2.1)	—	1.47(2.1)
British Tar (F)	23.8(25.3)	0.7(1.6)	2.9(7.1)	1.8(1.8)	—	2.1(2.1)
Brengreen (F)	17.7(14.2)	0.7(0.4)	2.9(2.3)	0.4(0.3)	8/9	0.7(0.5)
Courts (F)	59.2(55.6)	3.7(5.3)	13.7(13.9)	1.95(1.95)	—	3.7(3.7)
Polymark (F)	20.3(19.2)	0.66(1.6)	5.06(15.8)	1.9(—)	7/11	3.7(3.7)
SGS Group (I)	65.6(68.5)	4.97(7.65)	6.4(13.8)	2.3(2.3)	17/9	—
Settles Speakman (F)	8.4(7.5)	0.37(0.8)	—	—	—	—
Treasure Jersey (F)	11.7(9.5)	1.05(0.84)	21.2(16.4)	3.7(—)	—	5.5(4.5)
Wolverhampton St (F)	—	0.026(0.019)	—	0.75(0.5)	—	0.75(0.5)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply the net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown: pretax and earnings are net. * = Jan, † = mid October.

Brengreen makes £2m cash call

By Our Financial Staff

Industrial and commercial cleaning group Brengreen is raising £2.2m net in a rights issue of 5.2m shares at 45p. Holders of the 10 per cent convertible stock are offered two shares for every £1 nominal of stock, and ordinary shareholders are offered one share for every five.

Brengreen also announced pretax profits of £752,000, up from £505,000 for the year to March 28, on sales of £17.8m against £14.2m, and has increased its dividend by 40 per cent to 1p gross. It intends to maintain that this year on the increased capital. Directors and family trustees will take up 15 per cent of the rights issue. Dealings in the ml paid shares start on July 3.

The cash is for start-up costs on cleaning contracts. Brengreen hopes to win this year. In March it began a contract with the Southend council, and believes more councils could put part of all of their cleaning services out to contract this summer. It is also pursuing school and hospital cleaning contracts and overseas work. Southern's start-up costs alone were £750,000, covered by an £816,000 rights issue last August, but it will bring an extra £2m in turnover to the group annually, and about £200,000 in profits.

Recent acquisitions will also contribute for the first time this year, as Jobmart did, for seven months last year.

Outlook grim as SGB slumps

By Our Financial Staff



Mr. Neville Clifford-Jones, chairman of the SGB Group, which pushed its contribution up to 20 per cent of total profits.

In line with forecasts, SGB Group, one of Britain's largest scaffolding and plant hire concerns, reported a steep fall in profits in the first half and sees no signs of improvement.

Pretax profits fell to £497m in the six months to March against £7.65m. Sales were down by £1m at £63.5m. Despite the maintained interim dividend of 3.20p gross, the shares dropped 2p to 146p.

Mr. Neville Clifford-Jones, the chairman, said yesterday that the substantial fall in profits followed predictions made earlier in the year. "As yet there is little sign of improvement," he added. At the annual meeting in March he said that virtually no profits had been made in December, and January had been nearly as bad.

Trading in the United Kingdom divisions suffered most but results were helped by the 10 per cent increase in exports,

mixed results. The contract side traded reasonably well but the sale and hire of building equipment barely broke even.

Its plant hire business was particularly depressed and the group sees little prospect of recovery this year. In Scotland plant utilisation capacity was down to 25 per cent compared with 60 per cent in the previous period.

However, the group's renovation concern, Peter Cox, made profits of £200,000 and its open cast coal mining also saw improved trading.

Last winter's warm and wet weather was blamed for the poor trading at SGB's hire shops and DIY activities.

Interest charges in the first half rose to £1.9m from £1.7m but borrowings have been cut by £5m to £20m. This level is expected to continue falling in the second half.

British Tar falls but dividend held

British Tar, the chemical manufacturing, fuel oils and cleaning group, yesterday reported a fall in pretax profits from £1.58m to £707,000 in the year to March.

Sales in the period fell from £25.3m to £23.8m. But the final dividend of 2.24p gross, gives a maintained total for the year of 3p gross.

Mr. Frank Buckley, the chairman, said that trading had been difficult, with reduced sales volume and pressure on profit margins.

Strong finish slows downturn at Courts

by Catherine Gunn

After a poor first half, Courts (Furnishers) recovered its balance in the second half of its year to March 31. Full-year profits before tax are £1.6m lower at £3.76m but include an increase of almost 8 per cent in the second half profits, after a £1.5m drop in the interim profits at £1.03m.

Dividends have been maintained for the year at 5.3p gross, and the 'A' shares rose 4p to 78p yesterday.

Trading conditions for furniture retailers in Britain remain difficult, but Court's overseas stores are doing well. Last year they generated a third of the group's turnover of £59.3m and nearly two-thirds of the profits. Their sterling profits this year will benefit considerably if the

pound remains at its current lower level.

Mr. Edmund Cohen, group chairman, expects recovery in the United Kingdom to be slow this year, but believes that remains of the furniture retailing industry could do well next year, though starting from a very low base.

Court's trading profits last year came to £7m, down from £7.34m, before depreciation and interest costs of £2.34m. Interest costs alone rose from £750,000 to nearly £1m. Property disposal profits of £1.25m, against £869,000, are included at the trading profit.

Four unprofitable stores were closed during the year, and four opened, including two overseas.

Briefly

Petrocon holding redistributed

A 12.7 per cent defensive stake in Petrocon bought by private company Madgel in August 1980, after NCC Energy's share raid had been redistributed, Madgel is one-third owned by Petrocon's chairman, Mr. Peter Hodgson, who paid £143,000 for 350,000 Petrocon shares and now owns 13.9 per cent.

Stokke, Speakman: Turnover for year to March 31, £3.42m (£7.58m). Pretax profit £74,000 (loss £53,000). Again no dividend.

Treasure Jersey: Dividend 7.80p gross (6.4p) for year to April 30. Pay 28/9/81. Turnover was £11.7m (£9.5m). Pretax profit was record £1.05m.

Local Authority Bonds: Coupon on UK municipal yearling bonds was unchanged at 13½ per cent at this week's issue.

British Cinematograph Theatres: Turnover (excluding VAT) for year to January 31, £3.0m (£3.6m). Pretax profit £20,100 (£86,200). EPS 3.45p (9.04p). Dividend 2.1p gross (3.0p).

Reckitt & Benckiser: D and D Burghal Alarms of Reigate, for £24,500 cash.

St George's Laundry (Worcester): Mr. Peter Dellar, chairman, told annual meeting that, "Sales in the first quarter of the year were about £1.4m compared with £1.5m last year and although margins are under pressure he was confident of satisfactory results for the year."

Braemar has completed private placement of two preferred shares totalling £20m. The proceeds will initially be invested in short-term securities.

Lyle Shipping: Recent rights issue was 96.5 per cent taken up by Mr. H. A. Walkinshaw and Mr. T. S. Shearer are retiring as directors.

Flight Refuelling (Holdings): On June 29, shareholders of Stanley, the United States aerospace company, voted in favour of acquisition by Flight Refuelling which will now acquire Stanley for a total of \$10.61m and completion will take place today.

Life Forge has bought all proprietary rights in and to the range of mobile floodlighting systems. Made and sold under the trade mark "Simplon" for £193,000, satisfied in a single cash payment.

Andronic Holdings: In its annual review, chairman, Mr. A. C. Macpherson, states that the board's first target remains the restoration of profitable trading throughout the group as a whole. That has not yet really been achieved and the board anticipates better trading conditions further recovery is likely to be slow.

London and Liverpool Trust: Sales for year to March 31, 1981, £7.53m (£75,000). Pretax profit £258,000 (£259,000). Total dividend, gross, 2.42p.

Munton Brothers: Turnover for year to April 30, 1981, £2.78m (£2.82m for 1980/81). Pretax profit £273,000 (£202,000).

Chas Hill accepts revised bid

By Our Financial Staff

The board of Charles Hill of Bristol agreed yesterday to recommend the revised bid terms, valuing the group at £1.46m and the conditions attached to it by a consortium of Bristol businessmen.

With its 31 per cent stake, the consortium, led by Mr. Alastair Milne of Phoenix and Mining Finance, now looks set to take over the shipping and contracting group.

The board has undertaken to ensure that acceptances in excess of 50 per cent are received. The offer was increased on Friday from 100p to 125p per share subject to certain conditions, promoted by rumours of a second bid.

All directors, including Mr. E. Campbell, who resigned on June 22, and Mr. P. Longbottom, have agreed to accept the revised offer. These acceptances cover 31.6 per cent and include the 26 per cent already accepted by Mr. Richard Hill, the chairman, and his brother, Mr. John Hill, a director.

They had given an irrevocable undertaking to accept the offer, but did not recommend it.

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	12%
Barclays	12%
BCCI	12%
Consolidated Crds.	12%
C. Hoare & Co.	12%
Lloyds Bank	12%
Midland Bank	12%
Nat Westminster	12%
TSB	12%
Williams & Glyn's	12%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and over, 9% over £50,000 10%.

THE NEW THROGMORTON TRUST LTD.

Capital Loan Stock
The Net Asset Value per £1 of Capital Loan Stock is 266.49p calculated on Formula 1.
Securities valued at middle market prices.

M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited

27/28 Lovat Lane London EC3R 8EB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1980/81	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Div	P/E	Yld	Actual	Full
76	39	Airsprung Group	68	—	4.7	6.9	10.8	14.9		
52	21	Armitage & Rhodes	47	—	1.4	3.0	19.3	44.8		
200	92	Bardon Hill	200	—	9.7	4.9	7.5	12.8		
104	88	Deborah Services	101	—	2.5	5.4	5.0	9.5		
126	88	Frank Horsell	103	—	6.4	6.2	3.2	5.3		
110	39	Frederick Parker	64	—	1.7	2.7	27.8	—		
110	64	George Blair	64	—	3.1	4.8	—	7.8		
110	59	Jackson Group	110	—	7.0	6.4	3.5	7.8		
130	243	James Burrough	130	—	3.7	6.7	9.5	11.9		
334	243	Robert Jenkins	314	—	31.3	10.0	—	—		
55	50	Scruttons "A"	55	—	5.3	9.6	8.5	7.9		
224	196	Torrey United	198	—	15.1	7.6	7.6	13.1		
23	8	Twinkl Ord	145	—	—	—	—	—		
90	68	Twinkl 15% ULS	80	—	15.0	18.8	—	—		
56	35	Unilock Holdings	40	—	3.0	7.5	6.2	9.8		
103	81	Walter Alexander	103	—	5.7	5.5	5.7	9.1		
263	181	W. S. Yeates	252	—	13.1	5.2	4.8	9.7		

Allied Breweries

in future to trade as Allied-Lyons



Extracts from the annual statement to shareholders by Sir Keith Shomer, Chairman and Chief Executive

"Our traditional and well-known products are now strongly supplemented by the Lyons products and we are proposing to change the name of Allied Breweries in order accurately to reflect our present activities."

I am happy to report that although, as we had anticipated, the general economic climate and trading conditions remained exceptionally difficult throughout the year, your company has had another successful trading period. The profit before tax for the 53 weeks ended 7th March 1981 was £112.4 million on sales of £2.3 billion, compared with £113.1 million on sales of £2.2 billion for the 52 weeks ended 1st March 1980.

At the year end the Group's net borrowings had reduced by nearly £50 million compared with a year earlier. This was achieved by good control of working capital and by realising substantial sums from the disposal of properties not central to the business. While overall borrowings were reduced, we were able at the same time to invest record amounts in the licensed estate and in the business generally.

Our results are particularly heartening for a number of reasons. First they show a very marked improvement in the second half compared with a disappointing first half, when the difficult conditions were at their worst, and this augurs well for the future. Also

encouraging for the future are the excellent results from the food division, which demonstrate the rightness of our acquisition of Lyons and the re-organisation of the group on a three divisional basis.

All divisions produced good results. The particularly good performance of the food division emphasises that your company is no longer wholly dependent upon the sales of beers and wines, spirits and soft drinks, very important though these remain, and will continue to remain. Our traditional and well-known products are now strongly supplemented by the Lyons products and we have decided to recommend to shareholders that the name of the company be changed to "Allied-Lyons".

"What's in a name?" In reality, the name of a company is of very great importance. To describe ourselves as "Allied Breweries" no longer adequately describes the variety of our commercial activities and yet, for many reasons, we were anxious to retain the word "Allied" which we have had for so long. In our new title we are attempting to blend the old and the new—a highly appropriate exercise in view of our present activities.

OUR SALES TOTALLED £2.3 BILLION

THE ALLIED GROUP OPERATES THROUGH THREE DIVISIONS. THE SALES TURNOVER ACHIEVED BY EACH OF THEM IS SHOWN IN THE PANELS BELOW.



BEER
DIVISION
£790
MILLION



WINES, SPIRITS &
SOFT DRINKS DIVISION
£789
MILLION



FOOD
DIVISION
£769
MILLION



Copies of the full Report & Accounts are available from the Company Secretary, Allied Breweries Limited, Allied House, 156 St. John Street, London, EC1P 1AR

1980-81	1981-82	1982-83	1983-84	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-00	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26	2026-27	2027-28	2028-29	2029-30	2030-31	2031-32	2032-33	2033-34	2034-35	2035-36	2036-37	2037-38	2038-39	2039-40	2040-41	2041-42	2042-43	2043-44	2044-45	2045-46	2046-47	2047-48	2048-49	2049-50	2050-51	2051-52	2052-53	2053-54	2054-55	2055-56	2056-57	2057-58	2058-59	2059-60	2060-61	2061-62	2062-63	2063-64	2064-65	2065-66	2066-67	2067-68	2068-69	2069-70	2070-71	2071-72	2072-73	2073-74	2074-75	2075-76	2076-77	2077-78	2078-79	2079-80	2080-81	2081-82	2082-83	2083-84	2084-85	2085-86	2086-87	2087-88	2088-89	2089-90	2090-91	2091-92	2092-93	2093-94	2094-95	2095-96	2096-97	2097-98	2098-99	2099-00	2100-01	2101-02	2102-03	2103-04	2104-05	2105-06	2106-07	2107-08	2108-09	2109-10	2110-11	2111-12	2112-13	2113-14	2114-15	2115-16	2116-17	2117-18	2118-19	2119-20	2120-21	2121-22	2122-23	2123-24	2124-25	2125-26	2126-27	2127-28	2128-29	2129-30	2130-31	2131-32	2132-33	2133-34	2134-35	2135-36	2136-37	2137-38	2138-39	2139-40	2140-41	2141-42	2142-43	2143-44	2144-45	2145-46	2146-47	2147-48	2148-49	2149-50	2150-51	2151-52	2152-53	2153-54	2154-55	2155-56	2156-57	2157-58	2158-59	2159-60	2160-61	2161-62	2162-63	2163-64	2164-65	2165-66	2166-67	2167-68	2168-69	2169-70	2170-71	2171-72	2172-73	2173-74	2174-75	2175-76	2176-77	2177-78	2178-79	2179-80	2180-81	2181-82	2182-83	2183-84	2184-85	2185-86	2186-87	2187-88	2188-89	2189-90	2190-91	2191-92	2192-93	2193-94	2194-95	2195-96	2196-97	2197-98	2198-99	2199-00	2200-01	2201-02	2202-03	2203-04	2204-05	2205-06	2206-07	2207-08	2208-09	2209-10	2210-11	2211-12	2212-13	2213-14	2214-15	2215-16	2216-17	2217-18	2218-19	2219-20	2220-21	2221-22	2222-23	2223-24	2224-25	2225-26	2226-27	2227-28	2228-29	2229-30	2230-31	2231-32	2232-33	2233-34	2234-35	2235-36	2236-37	2237-38	2238-39	2239-40	2240-41	2241-42	2242-43	2243-44	2244-45	2245-46	2246-47	2247-48	2248-49	2249-50	2250-51	2251-52	2252-53	2253-54	2254-55	2255-56	2256-57	2257-58	2258-59	2259-60	2260-61	2261-62	2262-63	2263-64	2264-65	2265-66	2266-67	2267-68	2268-69	2269-70	2270-71	2271-72	2272-73	2273-74	2274-75	2275-76	2276-77	2277-78	2278-79	2279-80	2280-81	2281-82	2282-83	2283-84	2284-85	2285-86	2286-87	2287-88	2288-89	2289-90	2290-91	2291-92	2292-93	2293-94	2294-95	2295-96	2296-97	2297-98	2298-99	2299-00	2300-01	2301-02	2302-03	2303-04	2304-05	2305-06	2306-07	2307-08	2308-09	2309-10	2310-11	2311-12	2312-13	2313-14	2314-15	2315-16	2316-17	2317-18	2318-19
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Ch
PA
Head o
S
Head o
Ch
to R
Spe
EXECUTIVE
STOCKHOLDERS
CENTRO
AMERICAN COMP
IN KNIGHTSBRID
CH LONDON, EN
20 MARK LANE
E.C. 3
TO: 505 N. 4
P.O. Box
WILLIAM & M
200 N. 4th St
St. Louis, MO 63101
Executive
Secretary

Maze reforms if hunger strike stops

From Richard Ford, Belfast

The Government yesterday said it was prepared to consider improvements in the regime at the Maze prison, near Belfast, but not while eight men continue their hunger strike.

A statement on the Government's policy reiterated that it will stand firm and never grant political status to any prisoner, or privileges amounting to it.

It adds that this policy stands backed by the European Commission of Human Rights. Neither is the Government prepared to yield on another matter of principle, that of the authorities retaining control over running the prison.

But, subject to those two principles, Mr Humphrey Atkins, Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, states that the Government is committed to maintaining and further improving the prison regime, described as "enlightened and humane".

The statement was immediately welcomed by the Irish Commission for Justice and Peace, a body of Roman Catholic clergy and laymen who put forward their own suggestions as a way of beginning discussions to end the hunger strike last month.

The statement was issued by Mr Atkins as a "considered and constructive account" of where the Government stood, but it was not an answer to the call for a "Five Demands" by the British Minister for the British Government to move to break the deadlock.

Much of the long statement which had the personal backing of Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, reiterated what the Government has said before.

But, while firm on main points, it is clearly conciliatory in tone and may be seen as a move towards ending the deadlock at the prison and preventing more hunger strikes.

Speaking of demands for prisoners to be allowed to wear their own clothes at all times, increased opportunities for association, and a review of prison work to ensure it is of the greatest possible cultural and educational value, Mr Atkins says:

"The Government does listen to the views of responsible people. It has been suggested that changes should be made now in the areas of work, clothing and association as a gesture in the hope of ending the hunger strike."

"The great difficulty about such a move is that it would encourage the hope that political status based on the so-called 'Five Demands' could still be achieved."

"Improvements in the general prison regime are a different matter. There is scope for yet further development."

It may be that the protesting prisoners are reluctant to abandon their protest because they do not trust the Government's commitment to continue to improve the prison regime.

"For them, the guarantee is that our commitment is declared in this and similar statements, and is there for all to see."

Fitgerald speech, page 2

Over several days they bored holes from Moody's cell to Thompson's, from Thompson's to Tuitt's and from there to the roof. The holes were through walls 17in thick and were concealed behind cell lockers.

Using a tiler's plank left by workers, they threw over it a wire fence, threw over it a blanket they had brought with them, and climbed up the plank to the top of the wall.

The prisoners then jumped without injury about 17ft to the street.

Thompson, who had spent 17 months on remand, later gave himself up. He told police he had escaped because he was innocent and feared a miscarriage of justice.

He was given a 12-month prison sentence, suspended for two years.

Moody, who told police he would not have helped his brother had he known Tuitt was involved, was sentenced to 18 months.

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Palme's warning, page 6

Brixton jail break tools hidden in sock

The tools which enabled three men, including Gerard Tuitt, to break out of Brixton Prison were smuggled in to them in a sock, the Central Criminal Court was told yesterday.

The escape in December last year succeeded through a combination of luck, ingenuity and outside assistance, Mr John Bevan, said for the prosecution.

The men who escaped were Tuitt, aged 25, an Irishman awaiting trial for conspiracy to cause explosions and possessing explosives and firearms, James Moody, aged 39, awaiting trial for robbery, and Stanley Thompson who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape.

Before the court yesterday were Thompson, aged 35, of Rainham, Essex, who admitted breaking out of prison, and Richard Moody, aged 41, of West Dulwich, south London, who admitted conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Mr Bevan said Richard Moody smuggled in the tools in his socks and handed them to his brother when the supervising officer's attention was elsewhere. Moody claimed the tools were not used to break out of the prison.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.

Thompson, who was charged with robbery but acquitted soon after the escape, was charged with conveying to his brother, James, back saw blades, drills, screwdrivers and glue with intent to facilitate his escape.



Photograph by Peter Trieman

Hockney views Hockney: Perspectives of an artist's eye

Portrait within a portrait: the artist David Hockney, taking a relaxed view (left) of the four pictures he has selected from the National Gallery's collection for an exhibition known as the Artist's Eye.

The photograph on the right shows him standing in front of Looking at Pictures on a Screen, his own portrait of a friend, Henry

Geldzahler, viewing the same reproductions from a rather more formal position.

David Hockney is the latest in a series of distinguished artists who have been asked by the National Gallery to select their favourite pictures from the collection to display alongside their own work.

Visitors entering the gallery will

first see Looking at Pictures on a Screen. Beside that are the originals of the prints prepared in the painting and by the far wall are the original props—the chair and the screen.

The pictures Hockney chose are, from left to right, Young Woman Standing at a Virginal by Vermeer, The Baptism by Piero della Fran-

cesca, Sunflowers by Van Gogh and Woman Dying her Hair by Degas.

Long before he was asked to select the pictures, Hockney bought reproductions of the four paintings in the Gallery's shop.

The exhibition, the last in the series, will be on show at the National Gallery until August 31.

Diary, page 14

EEC leaders urge Japan to open its doors

Continued from page one

set its member states an inflationary example.

This is a view very much shared by Mrs Thatcher, who sees the VAT ceiling, which has almost been reached and can only be raised with the consent of all member states, as the main weapon with which to curb expenditure on the common agricultural policy.

The Commission has said that an increase in the VAT ceiling would be unavoidable if the EEC was to meet the budget problems of the British, and to expand into new areas of expenditure, such as on new technologies and industrial regeneration, generally considered by other member states, to be desirable.

There was no discussion during the summit itself of the substance of the Commission's proposals, mainly because Mr Francois Mitterrand, the new French President, had made clear before the summit began that he was not yet ready for it.

The EEC leaders agreed,

however, to set up a special committee of officials of member states to study the possibility of a serious negotiation in September.

The EEC states will be unable this year to present a unified front on economic policy at the world economic summit which begins in Ottawa in three weeks' time.

Although the EEC leaders expressed concern about unemployment, inflation and high interest rates in Luxembourg, it was agreed that the main responsibility for solving Europe's economic problems lay with the national governments.

Mr Andries van Agt, the Dutch Prime Minister, who chaired the meeting, said the discussions on the economic and social situation in the Community were far from simple. "We had to take into account the considerable differences in the economic situation of the member states and also the ideological differences between

EEC members", he said after the meeting.

The expansionist approach of the new French Socialist Government has forced other EEC states to look again at their economic policies. The statement issued at the end of the two-day summit called for coordinated flexible policies aimed at higher growth and employment, rather than prescribing a diet of tight monetary policies as in previous years.

Mrs Thatcher acknowledged after the meeting that countries with low budget deficits had scope for expansion that other countries did not. Even after the expansion planned by Mitterrand, France would have a budget deficit that would be proportionately lower than that of Britain, she said.

Mrs Thatcher was clearly less keen than her fellow heads of government to take a hard line with the American Administration. "Our problems arose and continued long before there was a high interest rate policy in the United States," she said.

Her Schmidt said that he did

not expect any chance in American policy to emerge from the Ottawa summit or that France's policy would be changed. However, he expected the Canadian meeting would have a positive impact on the world economy if those taking part could pledge not to engage in "beggar my neighbour" policies.

"If we cannot keep up the fight against protectionism, then things will get much worse and unemployment will be much higher," he said.

The EEC leaders were also clearly worried at the state of relations with Japan. They agreed that the EEC should negotiate trade issues with Tokyo as a block, although it was not immediately clear whether their statement of intent implied a dismantling of existing bilateral agreements limiting Japanese imports into the EEC.

Japan was also urged to open up its domestic market more effectively to European goods. Afghan proposals and reaction, page 6.

Leading article, page 15.

Armed raiders rob bank of £140,000

From Arthur Osman, Birmingham

Armed raiders yesterday forced the staff of a suburban branch of the National Westminster Bank in Birmingham to lie on the floor while they cleared £140,000 from the strongroom and tills.

The raid was at Washwood Heath and the five men involved were dressed in camouflaged combat jackets. One wore a Mickey Mouse face mask and the others Balalaeva helmets.

Mrs Doris Wayne, aged 78 of Ward End Park Road, was hit by a police car on its way to the bank. She has severely fractured legs and the hospital said her condition was serious.

The robbery took place just after midday when seven men from a security firm had carried bags holding £138,000 into the bank. The raiders who had waited nearby in the Land-Rover, followed them in. One carried a sawn-off shotgun, a second had a pistol and a third a revolver.

Today's events

The Prince of Wales, patron of the International Year of Disabled People, opens the exhibition Learning to Live, organized by the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Council for the Disabled, Newcastle Polytechnic, 11.40.

Princess Margaret has engagements in Cheshire. Arrives Rotherham, 11.15.

The Duke of Gloucester at the Office of the Year Awards 1981 of the Institute of Administrative Management, at Painters Hall, London, 11.25.

Princess Alexandra will visit the workshops of Gilbert Gilkes & Gordon Ltd, Kendal, Cumbria, 11.30.

Later visits Kendal Brewery Arts Centre, Cumbria, 1.10.

Music: Oom Pah Band, Finsbury Circus Gardens, noon. Jane Gow (violin), Heather Chamberlain (piano), St. Olave, Hart Street, 1.05. Richard Townsend plays Bach, St Margaret Lothbury, 1.10. Jeremy Cooke, St. Bede's, Fleet Street, 1.15.

Exhibitions: David Hockney, Looking at Pictures in a Room, National Gallery, 10.6. Peter Lewis Sculpture, Peter Morgan's Landscape Photographs of New York, Riverside Studios, Hammer Lane, 10.6. London Transport's Royal Connections, 10.6. Transport Museum, Covent Garden, 10.6. London Delinquent, 1750-1900, 1.10.

The Times Crossword No. 15,566

1. Falling to change country, side? (6).

2. Attached more chaos in call-up system? (7).

3. Subsequent article in Treaty of Rome? (7).

4. George's son called butcher a burden to the country (10).

5. Fish-spear? (4).

6. Canpel a retailer's initial circular? (7).

7. Houseman a university type? (7).

8. Grows out of extremes of prudishness? (7).

9. Send back to house for some film, etc. as ordered (2,5).

10. Kind of bird-talk (4).

11. Highwayman restores Dora's fingers (4,6).

12. Supply official newspaper, see? (7).

13. Set bed beside the lake? (7).

14. Such a clock needs lengthy trial (4,4).

15. Man may be good, but unlucky (6).

16. Dry case cited in exchange of letters (9).

17. Wonderland Duchess's batrachian servant (7).

18. Kille-jong, Communist Party rally has cogent effect (10).

19. The — falls on castle walls (Tennyson) (9).

20. Italian house in Worcester (4).

Watercolours from collections of Museum of London and Guildhall Library

Watercolours from collections of Museum of London and Guildhall Library, 10.6. British & French Paintings, 19th and 20th century, Browne & Darby Ltd, 10.6. Street Old Bond Street, 10.6. Cotswold Countryside Collection, Northleach, Nr Cheltenham, Glos, 10.6.

Talks: Daisi Lums, "Altruism", Central Hall, Westminster, 7.30. Socialism not Social Democracy, by Frank Ward, Central Hall, Westminster, 7.30. Fabian Society, Mary Ward House, 5 Tavistock Place, WC1, 7.30. Celebration of Accord: The Triumph of Racial Harmony, with Susan Hampshire, Dame Judith Hart, MP, Melvyn Bragg and others, St James's Church, Piccadilly, 4. August. Rodin—Father of Modern Sculpture, by Simon Wilson, Tate Gallery, 1. 19th century production of "A Midsummer Night's Dream" by Geoffrey Ash-ton, Museum of London, Barbican, 1.10.

Walks: The London of Sheridan and Garrick: Covent Garden, meet Leicester Square station, 11. Royal and Parliamentary London, meet Westminster station, 11. Literary London: Bloomsbury, meet Holborn underground station, 11. Upstairs and downstairs: Mayfair, meet Piccadilly Circus station, 2.

Auctions today

Christie's, South Kensington: English and Continental pictures, 10.30. 2. carpets, 10.30. 3. objects of art, 10.30. 4. furniture, 10.30. 5. clocks and barometers, 2. Sotheby's, Bond St: Impressionist paintings, 11. Impressionist drawings, 2.30. military and naval campaign medals and gallery awards, 10.30. 3. works of art (fast sale), 10.30. 4. Sotheby's, Belgrave: furniture, 11. Phillips, Belgrave Street: Good Chinese ceramics, 10.30. 2. On 11. Automobiles, aeronautics, medals and cycling.

VIEWING TODAY

Phillips, Belgrave St: automobile, aeronautics, medals and cycling, 9.11. art, nouveau, decorative, sets and studio ceramics, printed books, maps, atlases and manuscripts, silver and plate, Bonhams, Montpelier St: European oil paintings, 9.3. English and Continental furniture, 9.3; general porcelain.

Sporting fixtures

Tennis: Wimbledon, 2. Cricket: Tour match: Worcestershire v Somerset, 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated): Derbyshire v Lancashire, at Chesterfield; Essex v Nottinghamshire, at Chelmsford; Glamorgan v Hampshire, at Swansea; Kent v Middlesex, at Maidstone; Northamptonshire v Gloucestershire (11.30 to 7) at Northampton; Somerset v Surrey (11.30 to 7) at Taunton. 10.30. 2. County championship (11 to 6.30 unless stated):